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FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SCOTT, near FORT BRIDGER, [illegible], Friday, March 5, 1858.

Spring has opened with us most promisingly, [illegible]. Since my last communication the weather [illegible], and at present there is no snow [illegible] except on the mountain tops, [illegible] which stand out in bold relief in their white mantles, spotted here and there with dark groves of cedar or pine. With the coming Spring we are pleased with the prospect which seems to be promised us of action, of rest from our fatigues of long inactivity.

The 22d day of February was celebrated in our Camp with great zest. The day was beautiful, and taking advantage of it, the troops were all turned out on parade in full uniform during the afternoon, and were drilled by regiments in the battalion drill. It was a magnificent sight, which one rarely sees in this country, to see so large a body of well-disciplined troops manœuvring at once, and the rapidity of their movements, and the precision with which they were executed, carried the conviction to every breast who [illegible] of the exercises of the day, that with them there was no such word as defeat, but that conquer or die was their watchword. In the evening the 5th and 10th Regiments interchanged compliments and kind sentiments by serenades from their respective bands, after having serenaded the Governor, Chief Justice and other civil officers in Eckelsville.

On the 18th of February a most important discovery of a large quantity of powder was made at Fort Bridger. It seems that Messrs. RUSSELL and WADDELL, the Government freight contractors, had engaged last Spring to bring out several thousand pounds of freight for Mr. HOOPER, a Mormon merchant at Salt Lake City, who was indebted to them, in order to secure the payment of the debt. This freight was sent with the Government trains, but its delivery was of course forbidden by Col. ALEXANDER as soon as he was informed of the fact, when he overtook the trains last Fall; it was accordingly brought here with the other Government freight. The boxes were such as are ordinarily sent to this country with merchandise, and were marked dry goods, hardware, crockery, &c., as usual. Upon examination, however, it was found that every box contained, hidden among and surrounded with dry goods and other articles, one or more kegs of powder, the whole amounting to eight thousand pounds. This powder was put up in this manner for the Mormons by some mercantile firm in St. Louis, and it should be ascertained who they are, in order to let the public know the traitors who are aiding in this rebellion.

On the evening of the 22d February Sergeant WM. [illegible], one of the Provost Guard, was assaulted at a gambling-den near the camp, and was struck a violent blow [illegible] on the head, which resulted in an inflammation of the brain, seriously endangering his life. J. McDONALD, JOHN STONE and JAMES GREGORY, were arrested upon the charge of having committed the assault, and on Monday last, the 1st inst., were tried before DAVID A. BURR, Esq., Justice of the Peace for this County. Upon examination, STONE was acquitted, but McDONALD was convicted of having taken part in the affray, and was fined in the sum of one hundred dollars. GREGORY was bound over to appear on the 10th inst. for further examination.

These gambling-houses have been a source of great annoyance to the camp during the Winter, and every measure has been taken to get rid of them by both the civil and military authorities, and the result is that the majority of them are now closed.

On the 24th of February two herders belonging to Lieut. [illegible]' camp of Dragoons, on Smith's Fork, found the body of a man hanging by the neck from a tree near a small stream, which empties into Smith's Fork. As soon as Col. JOHNSTON received information of the fact, he sent for the body, which, in the meantime, had been interred by the Dragoons, and had it brought to this camp, and on the 2d inst. an inquest was held over it. From the evidence which was obtained it seems that the body was found hanging by a long rope, which was tied loosely around the neck with a hard knot. One knee rested on the ground, under which was placed a piece of the lining of the coat on the body; the other knee, thrown slightly back, was raised about an inch from the ground. The face of the corpse was almost entirely eaten away by the crows, nothing being left but the forehead and a portion of the upper lip, and its appearance indicated that it must have been there some eight or ten weeks at least, although, as it had been frozen, it could not be ascertained with any degree of precision.

The identity of the body with that of a private named CLARKE, who deserted from the 10th Infantry on Ham's Fork, was very nearly established, the color of the hair and beard and the size of the body corresponding with that of CLARKE, and the pantaloons and shoes were of the same kind as those worn by CLARKE at the time he started. The majority of the jury returned a verdict: "That the body found was that of —— CLARKE, a private in I Company, 10th Infantry, who deserted from his Regiment on Ham's Fork, on the 9th day of October, 1857, and that he came to his death by hanging by the neck until life was extinct." The Coroner agreed with the verdict of the Jury, adding further that he came to his death by the hands of persons unknown. The probability is, that the deserter (who had stolen a mule on starting) was endeavoring to make his way to Fort Supply (a Mormon village) when he was met by a party of Mormons, who, taking him to be spy, hung him. The spot where he was found is about 30 miles from Ham's Fork and about 16 miles from here.

On the 25th inst. we received news from Dr. HURT, our Indian Agent, who started some seven weeks ago to visit the tribes of Ute Indians, south from here on Green River and its tributaries, by an Indian who brought in some forty dragoon horses, found by the [illegible] in the Valley of Uintah. These are a portion of the horses which were stampeded from the Government herd on Henry's Fork in the month of January.

On Monday, the 1st inst., the United States District Court met in Eckelsville, pursuant to adjournment on the 1st Monday of February last. There were no cases for trial, but a great many of our soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity to become naturalized. The Court adjourned until the 1st Monday in April, when it will probably adjourn sine die. I am reliably informed that our Mormon prisoners will not be put upon trial until we reach Salt Lake City.

On the 2d and 3d instants, large parties of Mormons were seen on the hills in the immediate vicinity of Major SIBLEY's camp of dragoons, some eight miles below on this creek. A company of the Tenth Infantry in command of Lieut. DUDLEY has been sent to reinforce Major SIBLEY and assist in protecting the animals of which he has charge; Lieutenant [illegible], with his company of dragoons has also joined Major S. Several scouting parties have since been sent out, but have as yet failed to discover the Mormon camp.

On the night of the 3d inst., EDGAR BROWN, a man who had crossed the Plains in the employ of Messrs. GILBERT and GERRISH, sutlers, in the capacity of a herdsman, and who on his arrival here in company with others, had started for California, returned here from Salt Lake City. He made an affidavit before his Honor Chief Justice ECKELS, giving the particulars of the news which he brought us, which was of decided importance. He stated that he is a native and resident of Madison County, Missouri; that he came to this Territory as a herdsman, and arrived at Camp Scott, the latter part of November last; that he left camp in company with JOHN HOUCK, CHARLES JONES and HENRY MAY for the State of California on the 1st day of December, and that on the next day they came up with a body of 100 armed Mormons under the command of ——, and hired them to haul their provisions and baggage to Salt Lake City, having no baggage wagon of their own; and that they arrived at the city on the 6th day of December, 1857. They went from Salt Lake City to Provo Valley, when, on account of the warlike disposition of the Indians and the [illegible] of the Northern route, they deemed it imprudent to proceed further; they remained at large until the 18th day of February, 1858, when deponent, in company with WILLIAM FARIES, CHARLES [illegible] and FRANKLIN McNEILLY, left Provo in the night and came to Salt Lake City on the evening of the [illegible], where they stayed all night. They left next morning for Camp Scott, alias Fort Bridger, and came as far as Yellow Creek, thirty-nine miles from Fort Bridger, where they met with four armed men, who were stationed at Yellow Creek, by whom they were [illegible] back twenty-seven miles, through Echo Cañon, to a station in the Cañon three or four miles from its [illegible], where 200 men were stationed. Being [illegible] by the snows on the mountains, the Mormons stopped at this place until we would recover enough to be able to travel on to the City. On the third night after reaching the last-mentioned station this deponent escaped from his guard, and from there came to this place on foot, where he arrived on Tuesday night, the 2d day of March, 1858.

He saw but few persons who expressed any sympathy with the United States, and even those dare not make such sentiments known. There was a very general concurrence among the Mormons in the rebellion advised by their Church leaders. Three hundred armed men were to start on the [illegible], under [illegible], for the vicinity of Camp Scott, to [illegible] and take back whatever stock was left, and [illegible] on the road towards Fort Laramie, to cut off the mails and destroy any supplies that might be on the road. One thousand men as a regular force were to proceed about the same time, either for Echo Cañon or for this camp—deponent did not particularly understand which. The Legislature adjourned a short time before he left. He was informed that the Mormons had taken the farming utensils from the Indian farm made by Dr. HURT, and were also taking the grain. This was making the Utah Indians discontented. They love and esteem Dr. HURT very highly and propose to go and see the Doctor as soon as the snows will permit. Two men—American teamsters—passed on for California before the party of deponent, and their dead bodies were found by two others who passed on a few days after, near Fillmore City. The bodies were stripped of all their clothing, and these men afterwards saw a Mormon with a comforter and a pair of boots which they recognized as belonging to one of the murdered men. Finding it unsafe to proceed, they returned back to Springville, and gave to this deponent the foregoing account of the murder of these teamsters, who were by birth Irishmen. A Californian who had reached Springville disappeared mysteriously, and his body is reported to have been found (murdered.) Four other men were killed below Fillmore, but he did not learn the particulars, and he knows of the fact only by information derived from others. The Mormons declared it to be their intention to resist the troops while they can, and when overcome, to burn and destroy everything and flee to the White Mountains, which lay on the West side of the Great Desert. They propose to poison the springs on the Southern route from California, if troops come that way. The Mormon people informed the deponent that they had Mormons with the Cheyenne Indians, and that these white men had occasioned the troubles between the Indians and the United States.

He saw some of RANDOLPH's and CAROT's and some of GILBERT's and GERRISH's work-cattle in the Valley of Salt Lake, and knew them by the brands. All the cattle taken from the army and sutlers are in Cache Valley, and the Mormon stock are on an Island in Salt Lake. Their stock is in good condition. YATES, of Green River, deponent was informed, was murdered by a man by the name of CONOVER, and a horse which deponent saw in the possession of CONOVER was said to be the property of YATES. This man, YATES, was the partner of ELI MERITT in a store on Green River. He did not learn the name of the person who was to command the troops about to start from Salt Lake City.

In a few days all of the Government stock, numbering some 2,500 head, are to be brought over from Henry's Fork, where they have been wintered to the neighborhood of Fort Supply, on Smith's Fork. Six hundred of the above number of animals are beef cattle. If the weather does not become too warm, and if our supplies hold out, it is generally understood that we will not move from here before early in the month of April.

Dr. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has sent for the Shoshonee tribe of Indians, who have wintered in the Wind River Mountains, for the purpose of holding a "talk" with them, and they are already commencing to arrive. These Indians may be very useful to us next Summer. In a conversation with BROWN, whose statement is given above, I learn the following additional particulars, namely, that the Mormons are making active preparations to sow and cultivate the usual crops, and intend to endeavor to maintain their position until these growing crops can be gathered. That he believes that a large number of the Mormons will never leave, but are only awaiting an opportunity to join the United States troops. And that the force of one thousand men on their way out to this camp, are chiefly well mounted on well-trained animals. We have not, as yet, received any mail, since that which arrived the 1st of last month, and we fear that it has been captured by the Mormons. A mail left here for the States on the 1st inst.

Mr. Frederick Loba and the Mormons—Highly Interesting Details.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

There having been of late certain accounts of the Mormons in the public prints, and I, knowing that the statements purporting to be from Mr. LOBA are not strictly correct, think a few items that have come under my personal observation would not be out of place.

In the first place, Mr. LOBA is not (as has been represented by some eastern papers) an emissary from BRIGHAM YOUNG, but a very "disgusted," satisfied, and genuine apostate from BRIGHAM's fraternity. His position, from my own knowledge, when in Europe, was about the same as he has represented; but now, he is in a crusade against the sect, of which he but a short time since was a zealous advocate, pursues it at the expense of all honor, and in short, has painted facts until no one can believe his story, and all have justly set it down as a bug-bear.

The first and most interesting item is, that "*two hundred persons were all that survived their trip across the plains, out of our entire emigration of twenty-five hundred.*" The facts are bad enough. There were six hand-cart companies left Florence, N. T., for Salt Lake in the Summer and Fall of 1856. The first two arrived at their destination in pretty good condition, much fatigued and worn down by their long and arduous march; but the deaths were only about the usual average of emigrant wagon trains. The third and fourth companies arrived on the 9th of November. I was in the city of Salt Lake and saw the trains arrive. Deaths had been numerous, and the survivors were in a wretched state—sick, helpless, destitute of clothing, and in some cases frozen. The fifth and sixth companies did not get in till Dec. 1, only from one-third to a half of which lived through, and on their arrival were in such suffering that many died soon after they arrived. I believe if they had had one hundred miles further to travel, they would all have died. The last four companies had assistance sent them from the city, which met them two or three hundred miles on the road, and so saved many, if not all the survivors. The summary is as follows: Out of an emigration of from 1,700 to 2,000, about 500 in all died on the plains, or immediately after their arrival in the settlements.

Mr. LOBA's account of his leaving the city of the Saints, on April 1, 1857, is correct, although it looks very improbable. It was a sure way of escaping the "Danites," certainly, but I nevertheless believe, if he had had sufficient courage to have left in one of the wagon companies, all would have been right with him. I am personally acquainted with several who had gone as far into Mormonism as Mr. and Mrs. LOBA, and yet left with as little or less trouble than the part of Mr. LOBA's family that remained in the city. If he had staid with his folks, their cattle would not have been stolen. The bishop of LOBA's ward, ALEXANDER MCRAE, ordered them to be taken just before LOBA ran away, without consulting him. BRIGHAM YOUNG publicly declared that LOBA was welcome to leave whenever he wanted, and said further that he knew when and how LOBA left, and forbade any one molesting him. This was on April 7. Although this communication may have the air of sympathy with the Mormons, I particularly wish my readers to understand that I write neither for nor against them—my only object being to correct a few errors that I thought might have been imbibed by the unwary reader of Mr. LOBA's statements, as well as give a few instances that have come under my own observation.

That the leaders of the Mormons are very corrupt and tyrannical, I have no doubt; although BRIGHAM and a few others, are noted by some official visitors as acting like perfect gentlemen. For instance, the reception of Capt. VAN VLIET, United States Army, was just such as any official character at that time would have received.

It is also reported that the Mormons have no effective means of resistance. This is an important point, and requires investigation. From personal observation, I think the following is a pretty good estimate of their strength: Great Salt Lake City contains from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants; Provo, 6,000 to 7,000; Ogden 3,500; Manti, Nephi, Cedar, Farrington, Grantsville, and Fillmore, will average about 2,000 inhabitants each; besides which, there are some twenty minor settlements, and numbers of isolated farms. I think that the total population of the Territory, including the Carson Valley and San Bernardino Mormons, all of which are now ordered to Salt Lake, would reach near 75,000 to 80,000. Out of this population, I believe it possible to raise twelve or fifteen thousand tolerable militia, who, though not so well equipped as the United States army, are nevertheless, as a rule, pretty good shots, and generally at home and expert in mountaineering. For firearms the Salt Lakers are more generally supplied than any other people I know of, not by any means that they have a supply to carry on a war, but gunsmiths are numerous in the different settlements, some of them being first-class Birmingham mechanics, and I reckon them quite capable of making a screw for Mr. LOBA's pistol, if not of making a passable revolver. Pistols something like COLT's, but with an inferior appearance, were being made at the public works, at Salt Lake City, last Summer, and I understand the manufacture of them has been pushed briskly. The militia of Salt Lake City is about 3,000, one-third of which is mounted and well armed, and the remainder but poorly armed, with the exception of one or two rifle companies. Of the population of the Territory, about 30 per cent. are Americans, 50 per cent. British, and 20 per cent. Continental Europeans.

It must be remembered that the Mormons have a thorough knowledge of the mountain passes and roads, throughout the whole Wahsatch Range. According to my own observation, the easiest and safest way to get at the Mormon settlements is by Sublette's Cut-Off and Malad and Bear River valleys, entering Salt Lake valley at the northern extremity. On this road there are no Cañons; and Bear River, except at very high water, has good fording places. The distance is about one hundred and fifty miles farther to Salt Lake City, but the improved roads reduce this to fifty miles, or about one day's drive with mules.

BRIGHAM never tells one of the "*angels*" to commit a depredation straight forward; but a wink, a nod, or a "you know, Porter," or whoever it may be, will settle the matter as easily as a sermon on the subject. LORENZO D. YOUNG, BRIGHAM's brother, is a finished scamp. He scarcely ever pays his hired men. To collect a debt from him is about impossible. One of his noble actions is too rich to omit. A man in his employ, and to whom he owes money for labor, had a chance to buy a spade, that was worth three dollars, for one dollar in cash. He went to LORENZO to get a dollar, who, of course, wanted to know what he wanted with it. The poor fellow told, and brother LORENZO then said he could not get it unless he would pay three dollars for it in labor. Such transactions are of daily occurrence in all the YOUNG families. In short, the initiated avoid trading with them. DANIEL WELLS, BRIGHAM's Second Councilor, and Superintendent of the Public Works, very often keeps the wives and children of the operatives, (who get nothing for their labor but a bare subsistence,) waiting for their hard-earned, miserable daily pittance, from 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting after dinner, and then tells them they should have been there earlier. HEBER C. KIMBALL, as Mr. HYDE in his excellent work on Mormonism has said, is the grossest, most ignorant, most tyrannical, and most licentious of all the Mormon leaders. His discourses in the Tabernacle are not fit for decently inclined men to hear, much less females. He curses, swears, and is generally quite forward in such Mormon customs as are "more honored in the breach than in the observance." He is in an eternal war with his nineteen or twenty wives, and on Sundays publicly denounces them from the stand. EZRA T. BENSON and LORENZO SNOW are of the LORENZO YOUNG stamp, shrewd traders and consummate rogues. LORENZO SNOW conceived the magnificent idea of establishing a "Scientific Institute and Library." A fine building was put up on credit; the library was furnished in the same manner. As soon as all was in running order, Brother SNOW moved into the house, and has since claimed it, and all that was contributed towards the glorious project.

The principal object these leaders seem to have is the entire estrangement of the Mormon from the United States Government. They are continually painting their old Missouri and Illinois grievances in fresh and vivid colors, and telling the people that the present expedition is sent out to circumvent their liberties, and uproot their religion by force of arms. With this view of matters the Mormons will, no doubt, be rather obstinate. As a general thing the European Mormons have little or no knowledge of the United States Government and people. There are some tolerably well-informed men amongst them, but the majority are but indifferently educated, and numbers can neither read nor write, which is the case with HEBER C. KIMBALL.

The existing government of Utah is a theocracy, and is conducted as follows: Salt Lake City is divided into twenty wards, each ward has a bishop and two councilors, who report to the presiding bishop of the church. A ward consists of some twelve to twenty blocks, and over each block are two teachers or spies, whose business it is to report everything they can pry out, at a weekly council meeting. In one of these meetings it was reported that a family of Gentiles were living in the Eleventh ward. The next morning their house was pulled down by the bishop's instructions, and the poor Gentiles had to camp in snow three feet deep, or risk a repitition of this treatment. This is a fact, I heard the case brought up in the meeting. The judgment was passed by Bishop L. W. HARDY's first counsellor. The next morning I saw the house pulled down. This is only one case out of some dozen familiar cases that occurred in the Winter of 1856, and 1857. Each ward in every city has its school-house, or rather meeting-house—for the authorities, who, with the exception of ill-conducted Sunday-schools, never allow schools to be held, but when the snow is too deep for the children to get there; anyhow it was managed so in 1856 and 1857.

In every settlement of any size there is a theatre. The one in Salt Lake City is the best. The stock company, who are all amateurs, are generally better up in their parts than in many places of greater pretensions. The great defect is their want of stars. Theatres in Utah are conducted on an improved and entirely novel principle. The actors find their own dresses, &c., and get nothing whatever in the shape of pay. The best actor, the one that "does" *Virginius, Othello*, &c., a star of questionable brilliancy, gets one benefit during the season. With this exception, the gross receipts of the house go to the church (BRIGHAM's) coffers, and the actors take it as a high privilege to be allowed to play.

The population is generally supported by agriculture. There being no rains of consequence, the land has to be irrigated by the mountain streams, which, in the Spring, afford a copious supply of water. There are many good mechanics, but, as a general rule, they do not find any suitable employment, or, if they do, find it extremely difficult to get the pay. There is no specie in circulation, and the only money is the Territorial and city scrip. The former goes at par, and the latter at a depreciation of 40 per cent. There are some factories for the manufacture of woolen cloth, a similar article to Kentucky jeans.

A large sugar factory is at Cañon Creek, Ward, four miles from Salt Lake City. Its total cost has amounted to nearly a half a million of dollars. The machinery was made in England, after the pattern of the French machinery for making sugar from beets. It was bought up with moneys raised out of the "saints" in different places, as well as large sums from persons designated stockholders. A certain Mr. J. W. COWARD, a Liverpool merchant, became a victim of this swindle to the extent of $30,000. After the machinery had arrived at Salt Lake, Elder JOHN TAYLOR, Mr. COWARD and others were notified that it belonged to the church.—Since then, several men, a French sugar maker, and Mr. LOBA amongst the rest, have tried to make sugar, but the saleratus in the beets would not allow it to crystallize, so that up to this time they have been able to make nothing but a miserable article of molasses. Mr. LOBA, in 1856, introduced the raising of hemp and French rose oil-plants. They both thrived very well, the oil-plants yielding more than the average of those growing in France, but no attempt to cultivate them has since been made. There are several small distilleries in Utah. The article produced is generally from all bad vegetables, and it is wretched trash, but sells readily at six and eight dollars per gallon. It is the only thing besides cash, cattle and butter that will purchase groceries and dry goods.

The mountain benches are well adapted to grazing stock, consequently cattle are plenty, but the prices rule high, except for cash, in which case they are as cheap as in Missouri. But few hogs are raised, and sheep are only raised for wool. The wild mountain sheep are coarser than the common. The flesh is a medium between beef and mutton. In the Winter the country abounds in hares and rabbits, which, with an occasional grizzly bear, help out the poorer families. Fish are plentiful in the Weber and Jordan Rivers and Utah Lake, as well as in several of the smaller rivers and streams.

Groceries are out of the reach of all the classes; tea, $2 per pound; coffee, 40 cents; candles, 50 cents; dried fruit, 50 cents, and so on with every article, and only cash, or cattle, will buy them. The grist-mills are driven by water-power, and owned by the authorities, who grind for one-tenth. The church also takes one-tenth of what a man makes, or one-tenth of his time. Add to the heavy property-tax, even if the person's property be not worth fifty dollars—a watch, a gun, a stove, a cow, a hog—all taxed separately; and, when all these demands are paid, as well as the *free-offerings* they are obliged to make, there is but a small margin for a man to support one wife and a family.

As for polygamy, Mr. LOBA has given you a picture of ORSON PRATT's family. This description holds pretty good with plenty of others. So rife is vice and degradation among them, that young girls of twelve or thirteen years of age are frequently solicited for wives, and marry.

BRIGHAM has the best conducted harem in the place. His wives have all their separate duties assigned them. One is a teacher of all the children, others do the house work, others work at weaving in his factory, while the original Mrs. BRIGHAM superintends the destinies of the mansion. BRIGHAM has wives and female appendages of his family, in other parts of the city, all of whom get an occasional visit from their lord and master.

Fuel is very scarce at the present time, and every year getting worse. The cañons or mountain gorges are fast getting cleared out. Quite poor wood sells readily at $10 per cord. There is a plentiful supply of wrought iron on the hundreds of wagons in the vacant squares of the City. The larger class would average 300 pounds of tire to each wagon, which would be sufficient for all present requirements. Of cast-iron there is none. I have seen some pigs of lead, said to be made in the southern part of the Territory. It is a poor article, and there is but little of it. Coal has been found in San Pete and Iron Counties. It is a poor article, and scarce. Springs are numerous, at all temperatures, from ice cold to boiling hot. There is a very large boiling spring, one mile north of the city, which supplies a range of bath-houses.

The principal buildings of Salt Lake City are, first, and most magnificent, the Governor-President's mansion and lion house, quite a grand idea for a large family; next, the "Tabernacle for the people," a long, low adobe building, quite neatly fixed inside, capable of seating 4,000 or 5,000 persons. This place is crowded every Sunday. In Summer, when the people turn out more generally, the meetings are held in the Bowery, an adjoining space, roofed over and supplied with seats. This will accommodate an indefinite number. The great temple is being built on the same block. At the northwest corner of the block stands the Endowment House, where the faithful receive, "*their washings and anointings, and get endowed from on high,*" until the temple is finished. These buildings, with the public works at the northwest corner, fill the temple block, which, like all others in the city, is twice as large as a St. Louis block. In the west part of the city is a plebeian-looking Court-house. The Council-house, the oldest public building, is opposite the temple. There are several large stores and importers in the place, but Messrs. LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD & Co., and GILBERT & GERRISH, do the lion's share of the trade, notwithstanding they are Gentiles, and the Saints are always cautioned against patronizing them.

I have written the foregoing principally to give the public the opinion of one who has seen, lived amongst and traded with the Mormons. As for the statistical items, of course they are only conjectures; but if they are not exactly correct, I know they are much nearer right than Mr. LOBA's account.

ONE WHO HAS SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

Illinois Politics.

The Democratic (Administration) State Committee of Illinois have issued an address upon the position and prospects of the party. They rehearse the history of the Kansas agitation, and insist that fidelity to the principle of Popular Sovereignty requires them to sustain the Lecompton Constitution. They insist that Senator DOUGLAS and his confederates cannot claim, hereafter, to belong to the party, as they are still warring upon the Administration, notwithstanding the settlement of the question, when they well know that such warfare can only be made for revenge and the destruction of the party. They say it cannot be disguised that fealty to Senator DOUGLAS is treason to the Democracy, and they are compelled to choose between their long-cherished principles and his personal success. Of course they go with the party. At the previous Convention of the Administration Party only thirty Counties were represented. At the coming session, on the 9th of June, efforts will be made to secure a full representation of the State.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Oregon Bill in the Senate.

The Late British Outrage—The News from Utah.

Election of Door-keeper of the House—The New-York Nominations—Willett's Point and Fort Snelling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

At the election of Door-keeper to-day, about all the Douglas Democrats having voted for WRIGHT, the Democratic nominee, this is taken as a confirmation of the idea that they are all going back to the Administration Democracy. HASKIN's candidate, QUEENSDALE, was only withdrawn this morning, the Opposition failing to unite on him, and HASKIN getting assurance that he should be provided for.

The Post-Office Committee met this morning, but did not adopt ENGLISH's resolution relative to the Ocean Mail service.

Whether the Utah news is true or false, it is believed to be the intention of the Government not to relax the War measures wholly, but to make Salt Lake a depot and military centre for operations in the West.

HASKIN will concur in the report in favor of the admission of the Minnesota members on Thursday. A minority report will be submitted.

The nominations of SCHELL, HART and SANDERS still hang fire in the Senate.

The Willett's Point Committee do not expect to report before next week. The opposition to Collector SCHELL think that if action on his case is delayed till after the report he will be defeated. Doubtful.

The *Colorado* has no special instructions relative to the British outrages. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

Neither our Government nor Lord NAPIER has accurate information concerning the recent visitations of American vessels by British cruisers. It is supposed the latter have exceeded their instructions or that the published accounts have been very much exaggerated. If the transactions are as alleged, it is not believed that they will be justified by Great Britain. Our Government has addressed a letter to Lord NAPIER, and will by the next steamer forward instructions to Mr. DALLAS on the subject. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who have the matter under consideration, will further all the measures necessary to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

The President will shortly send to Congress the few documents in possession of the Government, but not with, as reported, a recommendatory message, as the facts are not sufficiently authentic to justify such a communication.

The Government has not yet received any confirmation of the late Utah intelligence. There seems little, if any, doubt that Governor CUMMING and the other Federal officers have gone to Salt Lake, judging from the circumstances. Colonel KANE, a few days previously, had reached Fort Scott after an interview, probably, with BRIGHAM YOUNG. Colonel KANE had no written instructions, but a letter from the President, in which he expressed his confidence in the discretion and ability of that gentleman, and recommended him to the friendly consideration of those to whom the letter might be shown, or something to this effect. It is supposed, for the Government has heard nothing from Colonel KANE, that he had such conversation with BRIGHAM YOUNG as induced the latter to invite Governor CUMMING to Salt Lake with a view to a conference.

Government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Salt Lake City a dépôt of stores, equipments, &c. Even if the late Utah intelligence prove true, the supply-trains will be pushed on, and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake.

The report of the Fort Snelling Investigating Committee will be the special order in the House to-morrow.

The House Committee on Elections have decided, by one majority, in favor of the admission of the Minnesota members, and will so report on Thursday.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

Mr. SEWARD's resolution of inquiry into the outrages on American vessels by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, which was postponed yesterday, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved that the Oregon bill be taken up, upon which motion the Yeas and Nays were called for.

The vote being 28 against 28—the chair (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) voted affirmatively, consequently the bill was before the Senate.

The pending motion was Mr. TRUMBULL's, that the consideration be postponed till December next.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the postponement, in order that an enabling act may be passed, and a census taken.

Mr. GWIN, of California, warmly urged their immediate admission, and referred to the poll-books to show that Oregon has ample population, and is able to maintain a State Government. Referring to the clause in the Constitution, prohibiting Chinamen from voting, Mr. GWIN defended it on the ground that the Chinese are a pestiferous, degraded, slavish race, and that many of them are the slaves of masters in China. They take away the gold, while contributing nothing to the industry of the country. In California, their evidence is not received in the Courts of law. They are not citizens of the United States, and Oregon has done rightly in rejecting both Chinese and negroes.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Illinois, replied that every step in the formation of her Constitution, and application for admission, was legally submitted and ratified by a majority of the people of Oregon. Why then should she not be admitted? Simply because she has not the requisite population? He believed that Oregon had more population than Kansas. He might not think she had more than 93,000 population now, but he did not believe she would have it in December. It would be better, therefore, to test the admission by a direct vote, for the motion to postpone to December is merely equivalent to keeping her out. He was opposed to drawing distinctions between these two inchoate States of Oregon and Kansas, opposed to saying that one has a right to come in without sufficient population and an enabling act, and that the other shall not. Oregon has fulfilled every requirement specified in the President's Message. She is prepared to come in, and has submitted every step of that preparation fairly to the people, and has avoided every one of the informalities which were urged as an insuperable object to the admission of Kansas. Put those two inchoate States on an equality, and he (DOUGLAS) was ready for the general rule which he had struggled for for years, that in future all new States must have the requisite population, and to force that rule strictly in all coming time. It is unjust to the people of Oregon to keep them in suspense, unaware of their condition, whether they are to be admitted or not. With reference to the other subjects introduced into the debate, he cared nothing. The sovereignty of a State has a right to exclude Chinamen if disposed to exclude them, and so with free negroes, and so with slavery. The State has a right to admit or exclude them, and Mr. DOUGLAS denied the right of Congress to decide on that question of policy. When a State comes for admission, she has a right to come with any Constitution that does not violate the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. HALE said a few words respecting treaty obligations with the Chinese.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that Kansas being admitted to pacify the nation, which was on the verge of a civil war, there was no reason why the rule should be relaxed in favor of Oregon.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, if admission on easy terms was held out as the reward of rebellion, Oregon could resort to that as well as another—but the Oregonese were a law-abiding people, and for that very reason, if for no other, should have the restrictions relaxed. The important interests of the Pacific slope required more Representatives in Congress.

Mr. SEWARD protested against making the admission of Oregon dependent upon the analogy between it and another State. He was determined on voting for its present admission, apart from the question of its being a Free State, by the fact that geographically and politically Oregon is indispensable to the completion and rounding off of this republic. It is just as indispensable to the completion of the Union as New-York or Louisiana. We have struggled too long to get it, and have cherished it too much to permit it to pass under the influence of Great Britain or Russia. Every man knows that it is to be admitted—now or some time hence. What is to prevent it now? Senators say she has not one hundred thousand population. Well, what of that? The motion to postpone till December next implies that she will then have the requisite population. Is the delay till then to risk the embarrassing circumstances, and probably a postponement for another year from the multiplicity of business during the short session? Oregon is ready for admission. She has fulfilled all the requirements, and a further delay appears to be trifling with her people, besides being calculated to convey distrust to the public mind. Mr. SEWARD favored the admission of territories into the community of States as soon as they were fitted for it, and said that the sooner they become States the more healthful and vigorous they will be.

Mr. KING, of New-York, would vote for the bill, although, perhaps, the population was not sufficient. Referring to the Oregon Constitution, he said the disabilities imposed on free blacks was too stringent, but he himself was against too many free blacks in a State. It was for the benefit of both races that the black and white races should live separate. Mr. KING read a letter from a colored man on the subject of the establishment of a colored colony in the South or Central America. He agreed in this view, and he considered that a black colony in Central America, receiving aid and protection from this Government, would meet the interests of both races. The blacks have a prejudice against Liberia. He had learned that the colored population had been considering the conditions which made it difficult for them to act in the matter. He would not suggest any means by which their movement might be carried out. It was for the States interested to take steps in the matter, and he would give what support he could to any proposition having a practical form. Missouri, perhaps, was the locality in which it could be best considered, as a sentiment existed there towards emancipation.

Mr. GREEN knew that the feeling of emancipation did not exist in Missouri, except to a most limited extent, among a few individuals. He knew the object of this movement of the Senator from New-York, and desired to meet it on the threshold. It was intended to stir up and fan the flames of discord—to send, not peace, but a sword. The sentiment of Missouri was in favor of peace, but not of emancipation. Slave labor is profitable therein, and the number of slaves has increased.

Some further remarks were made, after which the postponement till December was lost, by a vote of 20 against 16. The bill was then reported without amendment, except unimportant verbal ones, and finally passed by a vote of 35 against 17. The following were the dissentients:

Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, Wade.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Clark, Fitch, Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sumner, Thompson, (Ky.,) Thomson, (N. J.,) Wilson.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the bill to run the boundary between the territory of the United States and the State of Texas was taken up.

A brief debate ensued on the Committee of Territories' amendment, by which it is provided that the duty be limited to marking the boundary without scientific researches.

Mr. DAVIS recommended a Scientific Commission, without committing himself that their report be printed.

Finally the bill, retaining the amendment, was passed.

Mr. GWIN introduced a resolution for adjusting the difficulties with the Republics of New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. Mr. GWIN said he had in the resolution adhered to the language of Mr. MASON's recent resolution respecting Paraguay. These Republics had trifled with us. They have not respected the treaties made by their ministers, and have insulted our Government to such an extent that the country is becoming a by-word. No wonder that the Gulf swarms with British cruisers, while we have only the *Fulton*, an old ferry-boat, in those waters.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The House proceeded to the election of a Door-keeper, and JOSEPH L. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, the Democratic nominee, was chosen. He received 117 votes. The Republicans voted for ARTHUR W. FLETCHER, who received 77 votes. Twenty-two votes, including those of the Americans, were cast for other persons.

The House then passed the Senate bills for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, and for the collection and safe-keeping of the public archives in that State.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House went into Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES explained that it provides for a Coast Survey, Light-House establishment, and other miscellaneous items. The Committee on Ways and Means had reduced the estimates $880,000 to the lowest possible amount for the successful prosecution of those objects. The aggregate amount in the bill was $3,818,000.

Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. CLAWSON, (of New-Jersey,) making an appropriation for the purchase of Holmes' boats for life-saving purposes on the New-Jersey coast, and another by GEORGE TAYLOR, (of New-York,) for light boats in Long Island Sound. Over $10,000 is applied to these purposes.

A long debate followed on some amendments, which were finally rejected, making appropriations for custom houses and marine hospitals.

After an ineffectual attempt to take a recess till evening, the House adjourned.

British Outrages—Right of Search—General Cass, Lord Napier and Mr. Webster on the Right of Search—Our True Course—Defeat of Northern Private Bills on Objection-Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 18, 1858.

The recent outrageous attacks upon American vessels by British cruisers are without explanation in facts, or causes known to this Government. General CASS has, no doubt, as reported, addressed to Lord NAPIER suitable representations on the audacious conduct of his countrymen towards our vessels on the coast of Cuba. The answer of the Minister probably was that the subject was not embraced in his instructions, or that he had no information concerning it, and that he was not authorized to interfere—but would transmit the communications of Gen. CASS to his Government.

I draw this inference from the fact that, some time since, Lord and Lady NAPIER accepted the invitation of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES to visit his residence at Summer Hill, in Virginia, for which place they left Washington to-day, and expect to be absent at least a week. Whatever correspondence has taken place is, therefore, necessarily suspended.

The right of search can never be revived as against the vessels of the United States. The attempt to exercise it during the twenty years from 1792 to 1812, caused the war which commenced in the latter year. Peace was concluded because the parties to the war were tired of fighting, and saw little or no probability of any cause of dispute being settled by it. The right of search was not named in the treaty. There were two reasons for this important omission. It was feared by the American negotiators that Great Britain would not formally abandon the principle, and it was hoped and expected that, as the naval war with France had closed, there would be no further occasion for asserting and acting upon the pretension.

Gen. CASS discussed the question of the right and practice of search with spirit and success during his mission to France, and his celebrated *coup d'état*, by which he broke up the treaty between the five great Powers of Europe for the suppression of the Slave-trade, turned chiefly upon this question, and gained for him the title by which he will, perhaps, be longest remembered, to wit, "Old Quintuple." After the return of Gen. C. to the United States, he exhibited much dissatisfaction with the treaty which Mr. WEBSTER had then recently concluded, providing, among other things, for a joint British and American squadron on the Coast of Africa, and criticised this stipulation very severely in the newspapers. The present Secretary of State is, therefore, perfectly at home in the discussion which has arisen out of the misconduct of British naval officers. He will be able to pour into Lord NAPIER broadsides of the heaviest metal; but that is, after all, not the most effective mode of protecting our commerce from attacks like these. The most formidable naval force which can be spared ought to be dispatched at once for the Cuban coast, and our merchantmen should be protected by our guns, whether in port or on the high seas.

On occasions like this it is undeniable that we are a little too much given to writing and talking. We have a very striking instance of this propensity in the failure of the Government to exact any reparation from New-Granada for the horrible, treacherous, and cowardly massacre of our citizens on the Isthmus of Panama in the Spring of 1856. More than two years have passed since that shocking outrage was committed. Its perpetrators, are known; the Government of New-Granada has more than half assumed and justified it; yet nothing effective and conclusive has been done to compel redress for it or to avenge it, and there seems little probability that anything will be done, more than to wrangle in very "able dispatches." Where there is no danger, and no possibility of resistance, we can be very prompt, as in the case of Greytown in 1853 or '4. In that case, Mr. BORLAND, our returning Minister, became embroiled in a fight with some free negroes, one of whom scratched his nose by throwing a bottle at him. For this little accident Commander HOLLINS was sent down with the *Cyane*, and without any parley knocked the bamboo huts of the natives about their ears.

Much indignation is expressed because the Southern members on Friday last abused their parliamentary privilege of preventing the consideration of bills by objecting to them, in so far as to exclude every Northern bill but one, and to pass twenty-one bills for the relief of their own constituents. It is now discovered that this is a common proceeding with them, and the result a very natural one. The defeat of the five duties bill the next day is attributed to the same jealous and hostile feeling against Northern interests. X.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIA.

EVENTS IN INDIA.

Oude still Hostile—Capture of [illegible]—Great Slaughter of the Rebels.

Debate on Indian Government in the House of Commons.

The new propeller *Austria*, of the New-York and Hamburg line, arrived yesterday morning, having touched at Southampton. Her dates from London are to the 4th inst.; not so late by one day as the news by the *North American* at Quebec. The latter, however, has reached us by telegraph only. The files of papers by the *Austria* are three days later than the *Persia's*.

The Australian mail steamship which was just telegraphed from Suez, had £234,000, and the [illegible] announced at Liverpool, brought £[illegible].

The *Times* says of the question of the insurance on the ship *James Baines*: "We believe it is rather premature to say that all doubt with respect to the question of the liability is set at rest, although there is reason to believe that this will be the case. One of the underwriters has acknowledged his liability, the amount for which the owners insured with him being £7,000, and similar acknowledgments have been received from one or two underwriters in London."

In the office of the County magistrate at Liverpool, on Saturday, HENRY WILSON, the boatswain of the American ship *Excelsior*, was fined £10, or in default ordered to be imprisoned for six months, for insulting three seamen on board that vessel, who threw themselves overboard and swam to shore, at the risk of being drowned, to escape sailing in the vessel, which left the Mersey on Saturday for New Orleans. A detective officer said that both the crew and passengers complained of the cruel behavior of the prisoner and second mate.

The future Queen of Portugal was to arrive in London on Tuesday, and will be the guest of Her Majesty. The Princess will be accompanied by her father and mother, and will be escorted on the part of the King of Portugal by his representative. The whole of Madame DE MONTIJO's debts have been generously paid by the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty, in the name of the Empress EUGENIE, has just made the purchase of a beautiful chateau and estate close to Seville.

Earl COWLEY was received by the Emperor on Saturday at a private audience, when he presented to His Majesty the reply of the Queen of England to the letters recalling the Count DE PERSIGNY.

The *Univers*, in another fit of Anglo-hatred, gives the following piece of advice to the Government and to the country in general:

"Let us renounce this alliance with perfidious, insolent England—this alliance which has never been cordial, and which can never be relied on. An isolated position would be even more satisfactory. A rupture would be preferable. No war with England, however disastrous, could ever destroy dynasties in France; the alliance on English conditions is more menacing to them. The tomb of St. Helena is empty, and from it issued not only the Emperor but the Empire. The 'cordial' alliance did not prevent LOUIS PHILIPPE from expiring at Claremont, and that tomb will remain closed."

In the House of Lords, on the 3d inst., in reply to queries from Lord SHAFTESBURY, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH declined (as stated in our telegram) to furnish the Indian documents relating to the massacre at Cawnpore, assigning the following reasons:

"The public document which was sent to him had no signature. The noble earl wished the appendix had been published, but he thought that if such an appendix had been received there would be the greatest objection, at the present moment, to laying it before the House. The appendix would contain an account of individual sufferings at Cawnpore, and he did not think any public benefit could arise from placing such an account before the world. On the contrary, in his opinion it would be very undesirable to take such a course. He believed that the production of further details on the subject would only tend to perpetuate a feeling which was inconsistent with good legislation and good government, and he was most desirous that all feelings of animosity against the natives, instead of being increased, should, if possible, be obliterated."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY desired as much as the noble earl that all animosity should cease, but he was equally anxious that the truth should be known, and that the characters of those who had been greatly calumniated should be cleared from the imputations which had been cast upon them. If the noble earl would not lay the document before the House he would move an address to the Crown for its production, *and he would persist in that course until he obtained it.*

On the same day, Lord ELLENBOROUGH declared his intention to enforce a strict neutrality in all matters pertaining to religion in India.

The *Times* says it has been announced that M. DE CHASSIRON, the son-in-law of Prince MURAT, is charged with a mission to China. It appears that it is not a temporary mission. He is appointed French *Chargé d'Affaires* in China, in place of M. DE BOURBOULON, appointed to another post.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says, we are told by some that M. ESPINASSE remains in office, by others that he will assuredly resume, within a very short period, his undivided functions as Aide-de-Camp.

The King of Prussia has left Charlottenburg, and taken up his residence at Potsdam.

Intelligence from Constantinople, by way of Trieste, contradicts the statement of the Sultan having reproved the Viceroy of Egypt for his activity in favor of the Suez Canal.

The *Herald* says the town of Frankenstein, in Silesia, situated on the road from Breslau to Glatz, was on the 24th ult. entirely destroyed by fire. Out of 460 houses which the town contained, 400, including the Catholic Church, are in ruins. Sixteen persons perished in the flames.

The Swiss Federal Council have resolved to grant the exequatur to one of the new French Vice Consuls, and that they are relieved from discussing the appointment of the other, as the Imperial Government has consented to withdraw him.

A letter from Moscow of the 15th, states that the accounts which had been received of the state of the crops in the provinces were not so favorable as could be desired. It was feared that a considerable portion of the wheat would rot in the ground.

Baron CHARLES DUPIN has placed in the *Conservatoire des Arts* a power-loom that weaves silk by electric mechanism. An Abbé CASELLI, at Florence, has invented an electric telegraph cylinder which works the reproduction of writing and drawing on a similar cylinder at any distance, and requires no intermediate hand to work the transcript. The discovery is yet in embryo.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Chamber des Mises en Accusation of the Imperial Court of [illegible] has decided on sending before the Correctional Police Court of Chalons-sur-Saone 39 persons, implicated in the disturbance which took place in that town on the 6th of March. The counts of the indictment comprise the affiliation to secret societies, public incitement to armed assemblages, [illegible], publication of false intelligence, carrying and distributing prohibited arms, detention of munitions of war, rebellion, attempts publicly made to seduce the military from their duties, &c.

The news from Australia is summarized in the Melbourne *Herald*, of March 15:

"As was the case last year, the gold returns for the first two months of this year exhibit a serious falling off from the quantity produced in the corresponding period of 1856. There is also a decrease in the quantity raised since the opening of the current year, as compared with 1857. In the present condition of mining in this colony, fluctuations in the quantities of gold produced are to be looked for; the cause being attributable less to any deficiency in the natural wealth of our gold-fields than to the unsettled habits of the miners, and the very wasteful manner in which they work. New discoveries of auriferous deposits are constantly being made, and, if none of them equal in richness the gold-fields which were first worked, the proofs which they furnish of the dispersion of our mineral treasures over almost the entire colony are highly satisfactory, as indicating an illimitable field for the present and future employment of capital and labor. Indeed, there is already ample evidence to show that the generations which exist will all be exhausted long before the gold deposits of Victoria have ceased to yield a profitable investment for the labor of the workingman. But that labor must be more economized than at [illegible]."

INDIA.

OUDE STILL HOSTILE—[illegible]—CAPTURE OF JHANSI BY SIR HUGH ROSE.

Bombay (April 9) Correspondence of the London [illegible].

We have news from Lucknow by telegraph up to yesterday. Sir JAMES OUTRAM, relieved as Chief Commissioner of Oude by Mr. MONTGOMERY, has left Lucknow for Calcutta. His efforts to restore tranquillity in the city and throughout the province had been only partially successful. As a whole, Oude is *still hostile* to us. Some few chiefs and landholders have come in, but the majority yet remain aloof. The Moulvie is supposed to be at [illegible], a town [illegible] miles to the northwest of Lucknow, endeavoring to organize a fresh resistance to the English power. Men he will still be able to get in plenty, we may imagine, but of arms and munitions of war the rebels must by this be mainly deficient. Meanwhile, the English grand army has been re-distributed, with a view to future operations in the field, and to the protection of the recently-acquired capital. For the garrison of Lucknow are designated the [illegible], and Madras Fusiliers, with the Bays and [illegible] Light Horse for cavalry, and a [illegible] of artillery. Sir HOPE GRANT is in command of the corps.

The Naval Brigade has gone down to Allahabad. With this force, Sir COLIN could [illegible] shortly upon [illegible], and then [illegible] of his [illegible].

were about to [illegible] of India, [illegible] day pay no [illegible] a Minister [illegible] and responsibility [illegible] Years was [illegible] the blood.

Sir C. Wood was received with like manifestations of impatience. He said that if they were to transfer the *Government of India from the Directors of the Company to the Queen*, they must express that she was to act by a responsible Minister, and that was all which the original resolution did. Having himself filled the position of responsible Minister for India, he knew that it was impossible for any man to act without the assistance of Council composed of those who by residence in India had acquired knowledge and experience.

The Committee then divided, when the numbers were:

For the amendment.....160
Against it.....351

Majority against.....191

Our dispatches by the *North America* announce the subsequent passage of Mr. DISRAELI's original resolution.

Altered Tone of Public Sentiment in England Concerning Foreign Conquest.

From the London Times, May 4.

As it is the province of a newspaper to provide all sorts of news, we have not excluded from our columns even the disquisitions upon British policy with which the *Universe* has been pleased to favor its own faithful and single-minded subscribers. But the subject has really its important aspect, if intelligently viewed, and we can assure our Continental readers that if they wish to know the opinions of this country about territorial conquests, acquisitions, annexations, and so forth, they may receive what follows as very near the truth indeed.

There was doubtless a time when we, like most other people, identified the extension of national dominion with the promotion of national prosperity, when we imagined that every square mile of territory occupied, no matter where, added so much to our importance, wealth, and power, and when the occupation of some island in the Caribbean Sea was thought a very satisfactory expression of military or naval triumph. But, though we may have once been possessed by these sentiments, we have certainly outlived them. *We have no longer, as a nation, any lust for dominion or craving for territorial gain.* It is not that we have become magnanimous in the matter, or that we have adopted any policy of serene or lofty disdain. Our present views have been forced upon us *by the lessons of experience which taught us* that the old system was not only delusive, but unprofitable to boot. SYDNEY SMITH's diction of the volcanic island in the Pacific occupied a fortnight after its emersion by a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, a store keeper and a deputy storekeeper, garrisoned by half a regiment, defended by a sloop-of-war, and *figuring in the estimates for so many thousands yearly* expressed very happily the new ideas which had come over the public mind. Even our own ancient colonies were regarded in an entirely fresh light. Useful things they were, no doubt, but not in the sense we had been supposing. Their true utility became manifest exactly in proportion as we discarded all our preconceived notions on the subject—as we made them self-governing, self-supporting, and self-dependent. As for any fresh conquests, the project would have created as much agitation as a fresh tax—in fact, it would have been argued pretty loudly and pretty plausibly by a vigorous section of politicians that the two things came to very much the same. Some stir has been lately made about the Isle of Perim. We venture to say that not fifty men in these islands know or care one jot about this precious rock. If they are told that any means have been taken to improve or facilitate the Overland Route to India they will be gratified at the intelligence, for they know that it will tend to the benefit of their kinsmen or countrymen, as well as to the advantage of trade. If they are informed that any new piece of territory has come into our possession, they will simply hope that it is not of much consequence, and perhaps ask whether the end could not have been gained without the responsibility of the occupation.

It will be said, perhaps, that, for all this, our dominions do extend themselves, as for instance, in India. This is true, but the event has been unavoidable, and it has certainly not caused any satisfaction in this country. Let any person look at the debates, the discussions, and the controversies which have attended of late years the acquisition of any new province in the East, such as the Punjab or Pegu. It was harder work to pacify the Parliament and people at home than to win the battles abroad. The authorities responsible for the war and its results had always an uphill game to fight. They were met with charges of precipitancy, waste, loss of blood and treasure, needless outlay and heedless venture; their arguments to prove that the conquest would really pay its own expenses were never credited, and the result was simply accepted as a necessity, which could not be evaded. The Punjab, indeed, was not annexed till we had made a vain trial of the only alternative before us. Nor was this merely the view of an economical and shopkeeping public. It was the traditional policy of the Indian Government itself, in so far as that Government was controlled by the Company at home. Every one in the least degree acquainted with the subject is well aware that the instructions sent from Leadenhall-street to Calcutta were always as stringently and as imperiously pacific as they could be, but the irresistible course of events hurried Governor after Governor into war.

If any person still fancies that "British dominion in the East" implies some grasping, overbearing, and insatiable power, let him observe our proceedings beyond the Peninsula of India. In the Straits of Malacca—the high road to the great Asiatic Archipelago and the attractive Empire of China—we have three settlements about which we take such small concern, that when they ask, as they did the other day, to be acknowledged more directly by the parent State, they take little by their motion. Pass the Straits, and look at Borneo, one of the finest islands of the East. There is the sovereignty of its Northwestern—that is, its most important—coast offered to us by Rajah BROOKE, and we turn away and make no reply to his earnest recital of its capabilities and advantages. In China itself what have we done? We once, for the purposes of our trade, bargained for a really valuable settlement—the Island of Chusan; and after we had got it we gave it up again, contenting ourselves with what is apparently one of the least desirable pieces of territory in the world—the Island of Hong Kong. For the rest we have suffered ourselves to be confined to our factories on the Canton River, without so much liberty of exercise as would keep our countrymen in health. Even now that we have taken this famous city, and have established some promising communication with the Imperial Court, we contemplate no conquest whatever. The main argument of every advocate of Sir JOHN BOWRING's policy was that no territorial acquisition was thought of. The least evidence of any such design would have thrown suspicion and disrepute upon all our operations in those parts, and we believe that every record of these discussions, up to the present moment, might be searched in vain for proof of any other wish on the part of the country than that the great rivers of the Chinese Empire might be opened to a commerce benefiting both nations at once.

In the Cape Colony—which we took twice before keeping it—we have over and over again given up provinces to the Caffres, and reclaimed them simply because the last frontier appeared even less secure than the first. If any new district were occupied, such as the Orange River Sovereignty, we should infallibly have two sets of people in arms on the instant. The economists would ask in Parliament by what authority or with what views any such extension of our frontier had been proclaimed, and the Aborigines Protection Society would be waiting upon the Minister of the day to represent the case and claims of the native proprietors. Besides this, the whole country, in so far as the subject was apprehended at all, would be uneasy and discontented, for Caffre wars are very bugbears in the public eye. *We doubt exceedingly if any species of conquest or acquisition in any quarter of the globe would be really popular among us.* The very mention of an advance or an expedition in the direction of Afghanistan is something alarming, and all that has been thought of Pegu during the late troubles is, that it was a wonder and a mercy we did not suffer from the bargain.

If the occupation of the rock of Perim could really have been considered a territorial acquisition, it would probably have provoked some vehement expostulation; it has only been disregarded because it was totally unknown. Even far more important posts obtain very little recognition. Correspondents address us feelingly from Aden, and ask whether England is really aware of the position or circumstances of that settlement. We are afraid we should have to answer that the knowledge in question is confined to very few, and is not likely to be extended. The truth is we look to results alone, and would willingly secure them by the method involving the fewest obligations. We really do not want "influence" either in Egypt, or Abyssinia, or Nubia, or Timbuctoo. What we want is to get by the easiest passage from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and from the Red Sea to India. Attentive readers of late discussions must have seen very clearly that even India itself was no longer regarded by all parties as a pearl of great price. *If it were not ours already we should probably not seek to conquer it*; but, as we have got it, and are established there, we must do our duty to its people. That, even more than the obvious impossibility of withdrawing from such a position, has been the key-note of popular arguments. We could not abandon India to anarchy and ruin. We must accomplish our mission—with what thanks or what profit time only can show. There, however, is the true picture of "British dominion in the East."

The Marine of France and England—Comparative Strength.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

The discussion which has recently taken place in the British Parliament *apropos* of the naval estimates, has already shown with what an eye of jealousy and solicitude they watch in England the development of the naval forces of France. Great Britain has been so accustomed to an undisputed supremacy,—the cause of so many of our disasters,—that she cannot see without profound spite this ancient supremacy thus newly disputed. Perhaps, were we able to look into this matter, as much as into the umbrage of the national dignity, we should find the secret of all that has recently transpired. The following article has been published in a Leipsic review entitled *Neue Times*—a work which enters intimately into the question, and which offers much matter of extreme interest.

This work, which contains the comparative statistics of the French and English Marine, prepared with extreme care, goes to prove, by figures, that in more than mere words the French marine may be placed, to-day, on the same footing as that of England.

In 1816 England possessed 177 ships, 17 of the line, and frigates and 214 vessels of smaller dimensions; in all 391 ships, while France possessed but 60 ships, mostly of an inferior rank, and partly not in a fit state to put to sea.

On the other hand, what is the state of things in 1857?

England possesses 84 ships of war, partly sailing, partly steam, and 108 [illegible]. France has [illegible] 86 ships, and 8 [illegible].

The numerical superiority, seems to be still with England, but the individual superiority of the French ships shows, says the writer, that the difference between the two navies is more apparent than real.

In fact, the haughty English Admiralty, in their reckoning all the vessels (sailing, steam, good and bad, old and new) which make up a fleet, a century old, and even more. The French Marine, of which the organization did not seriously commence until 1846, has not any *vessel, so to speak, whose age* exceeds twenty years. When we deduct from the effective marine of England, the old vessels unfit for service, as was done by Admiral NAPIER in 1849, the survey will perhaps be brought to the same figure as that of France.

The French ships-of-war, says the German writer, need not fear to-day a comparison with English ships *of-war, neither in solidity, convenience, or rapidity* of motion. France possesses 28 magnificent screw-transport vessels, capable of embarking a thousand men each; she has 24 steam-frigates, of which number, one transported, in 1849, in the space of thirty hours, a regiment of cavalry from Toulon to Civita-Vecchia. For the transport of 10,000 men to India, England has already been under the necessity of engaging private vessels.

The *personnel* of the French marine is now perfectly *organized*; in time of peace 50,000 sufficing; in time of war 130,000 being necessary to complete the armament of all the vessels. Now the population of the French coasts can furnish 163,000 sailors, without reckoning a special corps of 20,000 regularly-organized *marines*, for a *disembarkation force*.

England would have need of 150,000 men to complete the equipage of all her ships-of-war; she has them not. The budget of 1858 specifies the *personnel* of her Navy at 53,700 men, which includes 15,000 *marines*. In the debate of the 12th of April the House fixed on 30,850 sailors and cabin-boys as the number for this year.

During the last war were the French inferior to the English in their naval evolutions and manœuvres? *Most unquestionably no; neither in the Black Sea* nor in the Baltic. Lastly, the author of the remarkable work in the Leipsic review finishes by quoting the testimony of competent men, and after them all those who have been able to compare the two fleets, that *they deserve to be placed on the same footing.*

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

SECOND AND THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Debate on the Revival of the Slave-Trade—Speeches of Messrs. Yancey, Pryor, Hillyard and others—Gen. Walker and John Mitchel—The next Presidency, &c.

From Our Own Reporter.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

Soon after the meeting of the Convention this morning, the consideration of the pending question, which was the report submitted on yesterday by Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, on the Slave-trade, was proceeded with.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the Convention in opposition to the report. He took strong grounds against, and evidently produced a decided influence in favor of his views. His arguments comprehended every ground of objection to which the scheme is obnoxious, and met every point in the report in a manner so effective as repeatedly to elicit the applause of the Convention. Being solely identified in the public arena as an able journalist, and not in the character of an orator, he took the Convention by surprise from the great power and utility which he displayed in his effort in this instance. And when it will be remembered that he had to contend against such a man as the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, who is esteemed here the most effective orator in the South, it is but natural, in view of the little experience which he had in the field of oratory, that his great success should have won such applause as was exhibited. He had the right side of the question, and this too added in no small degree to the general favor with which his address was received.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY followed, in a speech of several hours in length, in which he sustained the report, replying categorically to the various arguments presented by Mr. PRYOR, in opposition to the revival of this odious traffic. The subject was treated in every aspect presenting the least possible grounds for agreement in its favor; and, while the sentiments offered in justification of the Slave-trade revival commanded favor, inasmuch as it was esteemed a legitimate corollary, or rather incident, of the existence of Slavery, and justifiable on the same grounds—yet, upon the broad principle of the revival itself, there seems to be a wide difference of opinion—that in opposition to it being largely in the preponderance. Slaveholders will not be induced to condemn this traffic, when much the same arguments apply to the institution of Slavery and the Slave-trade. They hold that, if it is legitimate to hold slaves, it is equally so to sell and buy them; and so with reference to the arguments against it—for a condemnation of the Slave-trade, as they imagine, would carry with it a condemnation of the institution itself. In this view of the matter, they could hardly be expected, whatever their private opinions may be—and I have no doubt, with but few exceptions, they partake of the same samples which so generally exist in reference to this matter—they could not consistently proclaim them. Hence the manifestations of applause with which some sentiments of Mr. YANCEY's justifying this traffic were met, by one or two of the delegations from the extreme Southern States.

The report of Mr. SPRATT upon this subject will undoubtedly be regretted; and this result will, in all probability, give the *quietus* to it for years to come. If argument in its favor could avail anything, I would say that a sufficiency of it was presented in this instance to conciliate the favor of any people possessing the least susceptibility of acquiescence in a project of this character. Both the report and speech of Mr. YANCEY touched every point upon which a strong argument could be founded, and which could possibly produce conviction; so that, if the matter fails to the ground, it will be a vain task to attempt to renew agitation upon it, with a hope of success in the future.

During a short pause in the regular proceedings of the Convention, a resolution was offered by WM. SHEPPARD, of Mobile, tendering to Gen. WALKER, of Nicaragua notoriety, and JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish patriot and exile, a seat on the floor. The resolution was adopted, whereupon a committee of three was appointed to inform those gentlemen of the passage of this resolution. The committee having proceeded to execute that duty soon returned with Gen. WALKER in charge. He was warmly cheered upon his entering.

JOHN MITCHEL was seated at the reporters' table so that there was no need to inform him of what transpired.

The committee, however, announced the fact of *his being present*, whereupon Mr. MITCHEL rose from his seat, and acknowledged by a graceful bow the high compliment conferred upon him. During the performance of this little formula, he was warmly applauded. It was stated by a Tennessee delegate that Mr. MITCHEL was chosen by the Governor of the State to represent, in part, the city of Knoxville, but Mr. YANCEY explained that he was prevented from motives of delicacy, arising from his not being yet a citizen of the United States, from acting in the capacity of delegate.

I observe that a branch of the "Ladies Mount Vernon Association" is in this city, and that they are taking an active interest in the object which led to its organization. For the past two nights they have given an ice-cream party in aid of this object, and from what I have heard, they have been well attended. This is but natural with such an array of beauty as, doubtless, must be assembled there to form centres of attraction.

I learn that it is seriously contemplated to annex to this State the Northwestern section of Florida, which lies immediately along the present dividing line of both States. Pensacola is embraced within this section, and that point will, in a year or two hence, be connected with this city by a railroad now in process of construction. This project of annexation is said to have originated with the people of Florida residing in the section proposed to be annexed, and, of course, meets the approval of the people of Alabama, for it will be an addition to it of more value than double the extent of any portion of that State. The railroad between this city and Pensacola is being pushed through rapidly. The distance between both points is about 160 miles.

This city is supplied with water from an Artesian well, from which pours forth through a pipe, communicating with a vein 750 deep, a perpetual stream of pure water into a neat reservoir situated in the heart of the city. A second experiment of boring was made at a lower point and at some distance from the other, and with equal success; but the same vein, it appears, was struck, for the supply yielded by the first experiment diminished with the yield of the second.

The water is as pure as any spring could possibly be, and deemed very superior for all purposes. The supply for watering the streets, which, being of a light sandy surface, very much need it, is drawn from the reservoir fed by the first boring experiment, and that for domestic purposes from the other. The supply for both purposes is perfectly ample, and even vastly above the demand. The experiment, in both instances, has been a decided success.

We had a heavy fall of rain on yesterday, and the effect upon the temperature since then has been agreeable in the extreme. There is no disagreeable heat, such as I was led to suppose, from the high temperature of Sunday last, would have set in before this time.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

The Convention was occupied the whole of this day with the discussion of the report of Mr. SPRATT, of South Carolina, in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade. The Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, formerly a member of Congress from this State, addressed the Convention in a speech of several hours' length, in [illegible] to the report. [illegible] was followed by Mr. [illegible] against the measure. The Convention was engaged from 9 o'clock this morning until nearly 11 o'clock tonight, with the exception of an hour's recess for dinner and supper, and the whole of that time was occupied by the three gentlemen above named, with the exception of some few remarks offered by a Major HARRIS, of this State, and WM. MCRAE, of Mississippi.

The Hon. WM. BARNARD PRESTON has to-day offered to-morrow and he will be *followed*, it is thought, by Mr. YANCEY, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Georgia, and Col. SPEARS, of South Carolina, who presented the report. Mr. PRESTON will of course oppose the measure, in view of its obnoxious character, particularly in regard to Virginian interests, which consist in a very great degree in the traffic which she is enabled to carry on in slave property. The depreciation which Virginia-raised negroes would undergo by the competition which the introduction of African negroes would inaugurate, would give the death-blow to her interests in this regard. Hence it is but natural that she should oppose the measure with all her might.

The tone of the Convention indicates a large preponderance of strength in opposition to it. The principal feelings existing with reference to the subject are those of regret at its introduction at all, as it *exhibits a degree of division in Southern sentiment* which is deemed incompatible with the hope of effecting any good results in the future in contests with the North. It exhibited a state of distraction and a want of harmony in the South, which, it is apprehended, *would invite further aggression, and detract from* their moral influence in the Congress of the United States, where this diversity of opinion will necessarily find its true reflex. The great body of the Convention would have gladly wished some other *subject had been introduced*, upon which more unity could have been exhibited, and feel assured that many of the delegates now present would never have attended, had they been aware that this subject would come up in the odious form in which it was present. *It embodies a decided, open and unequivocal expression* of opinion in favor of unrestricted traffic in African slaves, and contemplates even the colonization and *Southernization of the new Territories* through the agency of this species of labor, poured into these territories without limitation. It is well, probably, that its recommendations, aims, and purposes were so extravagant, for had they been less odious they *might have found some favor. I take it from the sentiment* of the Convention as reflected so far, that a decided and emphatic condemnation will be put upon the whole measure, and this because of its ultra, extravagant character.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, the present United States Senator from this State, is talked of in connection with the next Presidency as a Southern candidate. He is deemed a conservative man, and hence the expediency, as it is supposed, of his selection. Rest assured there is very little of conservatism in Alabama, and it is strange why her people with all their ultra, disunion notions, would choose a man of his stamp. It can only be accounted for on the ground of expediency, and an ambition for the honor of securing the Chief Magistracy. Vain hope indeed.

But this desire, or rather this preference, for Mr. FITZPATRICK is strangely inconsistent with a purpose known to exist among a large portion of the people here to supplant him in the Senate at the next election, by electing the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY in his stead, and that without regard to the condition of his selection as the nominee for the Presidency. The sentence of removal from the Senate goes forth in advance of any guarantee in the latter connection. The election of YANCEY seems to be a foregone conclusion uninfluenced by any prospects regarding the election of the present incumbent to the Presidency. They oust FITZPATRICK because he is not ultra enough for their taste, and speak of him for the Presidency because of the absence of that ultra feature.

The course of YANCEY in this Convention, his ultra and unstatesmanlike action, to which in no small degree will be attributable the defeat of the scheme now pending before the Convention, will materially diminish his popularity. Had he been successful, the result might be otherwise, for then he would carry with him the moral *prestige* of victory which, even in a bad cause, operates so favorably to a public man. The effect of defeat of this measure will be to show that he lacks influence with the people. Better for his reputation, I imagine, that he never engaged in the discussion of the Slave-trade question.

Gen. WALKER was announced to speak to-night, but for want of a convenient hall he was compelled to defer his intention until another night.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Saturday, May 30, 1858.

The African Slave-Trade question still continues to occupy the whole time of the Convention. As on the three previous days, the whole of to-day was occupied in the discussion of that question, to the exclusion of everything save the presentation of one or two reports from the Business Committee, upon which no action was had. Two speeches—one from the Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia, and another from the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, of this City—occupied the whole of this day, the latter not having quite concluded at the hour of adjournment, (7 o'clock.)

Mr. PRESTON took strong grounds against the Slave Trade revival, and maintained the entire constitutionality of the laws prohibiting that trade, in opposition to the views presented by Mr. YANCEY, in his speech on the first day. He devoted no inconsiderable portion of his speech to the vindication of the Old Dominion from the charge of selfish motives in her opposition to this measure, *growing out of the fact* that she carries on a profitable trade in Negro property, which would be *materially diminished, if not destroyed*, by the revival of the Slave-Trade.

The delegates from the Old Dominion are evidently smarting under the aspersions thrown out by Mr. YANCEY, in his speech on Monday, as well with reference to the motives just indicated, as the emancipation proclivities of JEFFERSON and the Free-State preference of MADISON, as evidenced by the ready sanction which he gave to the Missouri Compromise. And the toleration of the Eli Thayer colonization project has been cast up, too, in a taunting spirit—all designed to weaken the influence of the Old Dominion in her opposition to this scheme. The whole of Mr. PRESTON's speech, with the exception of his vindication of the constitutionality of the Slave-trade prohibition laws, was made up of refutations of these several charges.

Mr. YANCEY followed in a speech of several hours in length, the first one or two of which was employed in a qualification of the charges which seemed to excite the Virginia delegation. He referred to a report circulated in the City, that a trap had been laid for him, into which, it was exultingly boasted, he had fallen. In his reference to this, he betrayed considerable warmth, leaving clear grounds for the inference that it was a move on the part of his political rivals to foil him in his ambitious purposes. You will remember that I stated in my letter of yesterday, that he was a vigorous aspirant for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. FITZPATRICK, and it is with reference to this that the plots and counterplots indicated in the allusions today, are set on foot. Fully three-fourths of Mr. YANCEY's speech was devoted to commentaries and retaliations upon the positions assumed by Mr. HILLIARD in his speech of yesterday, all evidently designed for purely local political purposes, and bearing a peculiarly political caste. The fact is, that the present Convention is essentially and practically an Alabama political Convention, packed with a view to subserve the ambitious purposes of local politicians. Fully three-fourths of the time has been occupied by Alabama delegates, who in their zeal to promote the interests and purposes of ambitious individuals among them exhibit a lack of courtesy and indelicacy in their monopoly of the time of the Convention, which a common sense of decency should admonish them against. Such an exclusiveness would be exceedingly improper under any circumstances; but in the present instance it involves the still more aggravated features of discourtesy and a want of hospitality. The Convention is made, in short, the arena for the discussion of local politics.

The Committee on Business reported to-day a resolution fixing Vicksburg, Mississippi, as the place, and the second Monday of May next as the time for holding the next Convention. The degenerate character of the present Convention and the feelings of disgust manifested with reference to its proceedings, lead me to the conclusion that neither Virginia, North Carolina, nor Tennessee, will take any further interest in these assemblages. The Tennessee delegation left to-day in utter disgust, refusing to be identified with this movement any further. From being commercial conventions, they have lapsed into purely political clubs, wherein the politicians of the region in which they assemble hold forth to promote their local interests. The only subject of a commercial feature introduced at this time was ignored yesterday, the Committee on Business having reported adversely upon a Trans-Atlantic steamship project, submitted for their consideration. Everything gave way to the Slave-trade question. Had the settlement of the Kansas question been postponed until after this period, disunion would form the ruling subject of discussion. As it is, there is much said about it, and no sentiment seems to be so warmly applauded as that favoring a separation from the North. But, as a gentleman well remarked in my hearing to-day, these people would exhibit a different state of feeling when the issue was directly put, and they came to reflect upon the depreciation of all descriptions of property which such a result would produce.

A pamphlet entitled *Mexico and Central America, the Problem and its Solution*, was generally circulated in the Convention to-day. It strongly counsels the Americanization of both these countries, and embodies a letter addressed by General WALKER to the President of the United States, dated Washington, June 15, 1857; a letter of his to Mr. JENKINS, of Augusta, Ga., a letter of General HENNINGSEN addressed to General WALKER, May 3, 1857, from on board of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, at San Juan; the Convention entered into at Rivas between General WALKER and Captain DAVIS, previous to his surrender, and the correspondence which passed between the former and Captain CHADWICK, of the ship *Saratoga*, at San Juan, before his recent arrest. A report much in conformity with the views set forth in the first part of the pamphlet, viz.: the Americanization of Mexico and Central America, was presented to-day by the Committee on Business, but not acted upon. It will certainly be adopted.

These movements are very ominous. They indicate strongly some filibustering scheme in regard to either; and the inference is very feasible in view of the presence of General WALKER at the Convention. He seems to be busy among the most influential men of the body, no doubt conciliating them to some new project of his. That he has one in view there is not a shadow of doubt.

A resolution was offered in the Convention to-day, by a Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama, [illegible]

[illegible] the Committee on Business reported the following [illegible] resolutions, which [illegible] the Convention [illegible] to-day, and [illegible] the Committee on Business [illegible] the subject of Slavery.

The other [illegible] delegates to a splendid ball to-night. This may well be said to be the most interesting feature of this whole Southern movement. It was truly a grand display, and one which reflects credit upon the people of Montgomery.

Many of the delegates have left this evening, and though from present indications, it is probable the Convention may be prolonged until Saturday next, the 19th inst., I hardly think a quorum will be present after to-morrow evening. If it continued in session a month hence, no other subject than the African slave-trade would be discussed, the opinion being that not less than ten or fifteen more are anxious to speak upon it. The sooner it adjourns, therefore, the better.

Mr. Everett and the Attack upon Senator Sumner.

The comments of the Southern press upon Mr. EVERETT's action in reference to the assault of Preston S. BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER, has led to the publication of the following letter from him upon the subject:

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 22.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 19th of September, inclosing a copy of the Knoxville *Register* of the 17th, and the Knoxville *Whig*, containing the card of Mr. Sumner. The subject revives painful recollections, but it remains to me a duty, in compliance with your request, to acquaint you with the facts of the case.

When the intelligence of the assault on Mr. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, reached Boston, it produced an excitement in the public mind deeper and more dangerous than I have witnessed. It was the opinion of some persons that if a leader, daring and resolute enough, had put himself at the head of the people, he might have raised any number of them to march on Washington. By reflecting men the deplorable act was regarded as the "beginning of the end;" the spark which was but too likely to kindle the train whose explosion would rend the Union. Letters from Washington informed us that the members had generally armed themselves, and if the predictions received by me from an impartial source had been fulfilled, and the crack of the revolver been heard all round the House of Representatives, the event would have been inevitable.

Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence an indignation meeting was called in Faneuil Hall, which I was invited to attend. Not disposed to quit the retirement from political life caused by ill-health a year before—believing, also, that additional excitement was to be deprecated—I declined to attend the meeting. It was, however, attended and addressed by very sound, conservative men. In the course of the following week, having occasion to repeat my address "On the Character of WASHINGTON," I prefaced it with a few remarks on the recent occurrences, the object of which was to impart a more chastened and sober temper to the fiery indignation which pervaded the community. These remarks were extensively quoted and approved in conservative journals, both North and South. They are the same which are alluded to in the closing paragraph of Mr. SUMNER's card. I inclose you a copy of them.

A day or two after the appearance of these remarks in the public papers, a young friend, after expressing his cordial approbation of them, requested me to subscribe to a testimonial proposed to be tendered to Mr. SUMNER. He did not show me the paper, nor mention in whole or in part the terms in which it was to be expressed. Supposing that it would accord in spirit with my own remarks just alluded to, I felt it a duty, in order to avoid misconception in the existing state of the public mind, to comply with his request, which I accordingly agreed to do. The paper was sent up to me at a very early hour the next morning in my bedroom, where, from ill-health, I had passed a bad night, and was still under the influence of ether repeatedly inhaled as an anodyne. It was engrossed on a very stiff sheet, rolled up the lower end outward. I unrolled it up to the names already subscribed; those which struck my eye were of judicious and reflecting persons; and without reading or seeing the caption I signed my name. This, of course, was a great indiscretion, but of a kind perhaps not unnatural under the circumstances of my illness. This is the paper given at length in Mr. Sumner's card.

As soon as I saw it the next day, in the public prints, I informed the young gentleman who had procured my signature that I could not have signed the paper had I been aware of the spirit in which it was drafted and the terms in which it was expressed. I made the same statement to numerous friends and correspondents in different parts of the country. I furnished a memorandum to the above effect to the editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, to be published when he should think it proper. I authorized two friends in the Senate of the United States to make the necessary explanation should the subject be alluded to in that body, as I thought it possibly might be; and as soon as Mr. SUMNER's health was sufficiently restored to make it proper to do so, I wrote to him to the same effect.

Others who subscribed the paper did it, as I am informed, either without reading it all, or so hastily as not to be well aware of its character. When a meeting of the subscribers was called, it was agreed, partly, as I understood, for this reason, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. SUMNER, to take no further steps in the premises, and to apply the sum subscribed to the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, which was accordingly done. This meeting was held at a time when I was absent at Newport, but I fully approved its doings. I ought to add that it is well known that I have condemned, from the outset, and still most decidedly condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill, by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my ability, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 8th of February, 1854, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage, (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate,) had not severe illness compelled me, at 2½ o'clock in the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in, that it ought to be entitled, "A bill to annihilate all conservative feeling in the non-slaveholding States."

With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics, I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. SUMNER's speech. Abstaining, however, habitually myself from all personalities in debate, and believing that they always irritate, and never persuade nor convince, I could not, of course, bestow my "unqualified approbation" on the manner in which he treated the subject, nor intentionally give my sanction to the violent and offensive language of the subscription paper alluded to and inadvertently signed by me.

In conclusion, I think it would be a sadly unprofitable task to endeavor to trace the successive steps of that mischievous action and reaction of North and South upon each other, which has brought the country into its present dangerous position, where a few more steps forward in the path of mutual exasperation will be fatal to the Union. The ground on which I have endeavored to stand is well known—it is that of conciliation to the spirit of the Constitution.

I certainly shall not be suspected of seeking apologies for the manner in which the existing sectional agitation is carried on at the North, one feature of which has been of a most violent and unrelenting warfare against myself; and which is even now seeking to load me with obloquy for not dragging the name of WASHINGTON into the vortex of this embittered controversy. But truth compels me to say, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the subsequent events in Kansas, and the assault on Mr. SUMNER have done more than anything else—more than all other things put altogether—to furnish materials and give effect to that agitation, and to paralyze all conservative resistance to it.

For the same reasons which have led me to furnish you with the foregoing explanation, you have my permission to make any use of it you may think expedient.

I remain, dear Sir, with friendly regard, yours, truly, EDWARD EVERETT.

The New-York Times Building.

From the Scottish American Journal.

On the 1st of May the TIMES establishment was removed to a new office occupying the angle of the corner of Nassau-street, Spruce and Park-row. The building is a very handsome one, and has been erected expressly for their own use by the proprietors of the paper. It is built of a beautiful freestone, from the Albert Quarries, in New-Brunswick, which is now coming into very general use for the principal buildings in this City and elsewhere. Externally, the TIMES office is a handsome building, in the very best situation in this part of the City. The interior arrangements are more complete than those of any other newspaper we know of, either in this country or at the other side. There is a spacious and airy hall for the composing-room, at the top of the building; next, we have the editorial department, consisting of a numerous suite of convenient apartments; the publishing office, with doorways on three sides, is on the ground floor; and the printing machinery occupies the basement beneath the building and under the sidewalk, from which there is good light. Its removal to this building is quite an important incident in the career of the TIMES, which, in a remarkably short space of time, has established itself in a high position in public favor. It is founded and conducted on the right principle to command success, neither theoretical or visionary on the one hand, nor capricious or unprincipled on the other. A paper on this footing, and which is conducted with so much tact and ability as the TIMES, meets that want that is felt in every great community for an honest and independent representative of the public intelligence, and cannot fail, in the course of time, to exercise a wider and more enduring influence than any of its cotemporaries.

THE TIMES BUILDING.—We had the pleasure, the other day, of going over the New TIMES Building, in New-York, with one of its proprietors. It is one of the most commodious and elegant buildings in the City—is admirably located—is fitted up internally with every convenience—and is, we suppose, beyond question, the most complete Newspaper establishment in the country, if not in the world. In its spacious vaults, which extend quite a distance under the streets on three sides—is one of the immense twenty-cylinder Hoe's presses, on which the TIMES is now printed with a marked improvement in its typographical appearance.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

THE SECOND MAIL FOR SALT LAKE.—The St. Louis Republican says: The second mail for Utah left St. Joseph on Saturday, 8th. It consisted of one coach, drawn by four mules, a baggage wagon drawn by four mules, and twelve loose mules, to be used on the route. There was only one passenger, bound for Fort Laramie.

THE [illegible], SPRINGS, CAPT. TRAUTMANN [illegible] 120 miles and 700 passengers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] to the boys of the School, to [illegible] the interesting ceremony of the [illegible] evidence of your kind [illegible].

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain yours [illegible],

(Signed) D. F. TIEMANN.

[illegible] printed [illegible] to the Committee on Randall's Island.

Several matters of routine interest were passed [illegible]. The band of Randall's Island was granted permission to attend the anniversary of Plymouth [illegible], on the 20th instant.

There are this week 7,[illegible] inmates in the various institutions under the care of the Board—being an increase of [illegible] upon the number for the corresponding week in the previous year. Of these 1,[illegible] are in the Almshouse, [illegible] on Randall's Island, [illegible] in the Workhouse, [illegible] in the Penitentiary, [illegible] in the Small-Pox Hospital, and [illegible] in the City Prison.

Governor B. F. PINCKNEY resigned his position as [illegible] of the Committee on Randall's Island, and the [illegible] appointed Governor S. F. PINCKNEY in his [illegible].

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of the Central Park.

MONDAY, May 17, 1858.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park held a meeting this day, at 12 o'clock. Present, [illegible], Esq., President, and Commissioners Gray, Butterworth, Dillon, Russell, Green, Elliott, Strong and Hogg.

The minutes being read and approved, the report of the Committee on By-Laws was considered and adopted as amended.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Esq., the present Superintendent, was elected to the office of Architect-in-Chief of the Park.

It was ordered that all the duties heretofore imposed on the Chief Engineer and Superintendent be and the same are hereby devolved on the Architect-in-Chief; that he shall be the chief Executive officer [illegible], by or through whom all work on the [illegible] executed, and shall have the government and supervision of all employes at the Park.

[illegible] from officers at the Park, communications [illegible] were appropriately referred, and after [illegible] a variety of business, the Board adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1858.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met this day at 1 o'clock. Present, Commissioners Green, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Gray, [illegible], Strong and Hogg.

The minutes being read, the Board proceeded to determine upon a plan of operations.

The Architect-in-Chief was authorized to proceed [illegible] the construction of the Park with the force now [illegible], on the basis of Plan No. 33, subject to such modifications as may be suggested from time to time by this Board.

The Executive Committee were authorized to make [illegible] of such materials as may be immediately required, but not exceeding $[illegible] in amount between any two meetings of the Board, each purchase to be made only at a meeting of the Committee duly [illegible] and convened, and at which a majority of the Committee is present, and to be reported to this Board at the next meeting succeeding such purchase.

The Board then proceeded to the discussion of proposed modifications in the plan of the Park.

The Methodist (Episcopal) Conference.

The Conference assembled Monday morning, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. SAYS. The Bishop presented the following list of ordinations made on Sunday:

Deacons—Wm. W. Shaw, Thomas M. Curry, Oscar Haviland, John W. Stillick, Richard S. Ammerman, Christian Blinn, Horace Wood, Alonzo C. Morehouse, William D. Fearo, Charles C. Leigh, Henry T. Staats Bronson, K. Oakley.

Elders—Richard Wheatley, John W. Gorse, Darius D. Lindsley, Elijah S. Shirrier, Eleazer R. Plasey, Clark M. Eggleston, James M. Burger, Gilbert D. Townsend, William H. Evans, Thomas W. Chadwick, Charles D. Sitzer, William J. Ives, James Y. [illegible], Abraham Brundage, Jacob Weed, John W. [illegible], Leonard Myer.

The following Visiting Committees for the ensuing year were appointed:

Wesleyan University—M. D. C. Crawford, W. H. Ferris, W. W. Cornell; Alternates—G. F. Kettell, [illegible] Hare, W. Truslow.

Amenia Collegiate Institute—L. H. King, S. M. Goring, J. W. Macauley.

[illegible] Seminary—S. M. Vincent, L. M. Peck, J. [illegible] Tallman, Esq.

New-York Conference Seminary—W. M. Clapp, A. C. [illegible], P. Ward, E. E. Keys.

The statistics of the Conference for the past year show a total of members 37,214, and of probationers [illegible]. Increase of members [illegible], and of probationers [illegible]. Total of members and probationers, [illegible]. Total increase, 5,000.

Dr. McCLINTOCK addressed the Conference on the subject of the *National Magazine*, urging in a few remarks its continuance by the assistance of the Conference and the people. Without this assistance the *Magazine* must cease to be published, which would be a great public and social loss. It had been suggested that a stronger infusion of the Methodist element should be introduced into it, and this the speaker thought well of, and had no doubt it would be introduced shortly.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFEN, of the Book Committee, urged upon the Conference the necessity of assisting the Magazine.

A resolution pledging the Conference to increased efforts was adopted.

The minutes were then read and the journal approved, when the Bishop announced the appointments and the Conference adjourned with the Benediction. The following are the appointments for this vicinity:

NEW-YORK DISTRICT, P. Rice, P. E.—Duane-street, B. [illegible]; Swedish Bethel, O. G. Hedstrom, S. V. N. Bowman; Greene-street, W. F. Gorbit; St. Paul's, J. B. Clintock, A. G. Fosa; Sullivan-street, G. Shelling; Bedford-street, [illegible]; Jane-street, H. Lounsbury, W. P. Strickland; Central M. E. Church, S. D. Brown; [illegible], J. Poisal; Thirtieth-street, J. Millard; [illegible] Church, M. D'C. Crawford; Forty-third-street, [illegible] Peck; Fiftieth-street, S. Orcutt; Eighty-[illegible]-street, A. M. Osbon, Harlem, J. C. Washburne; Morrisania, D. C. Ferris; Tremont, S. E. [illegible]; White Plains, W. M. Chio; Tarrytown, D. Buck; Dobb's Ferry, W. G. Browning; Yonkers, P. Ward; [illegible], N. Meade; King's Bridge and Fordham, to be supplied; New-York City Mission, J. B. Wakeley, W. H. Smith; Five Point Mission, A. K. Sanford; American Bible Society, J. Holdich, Secretary.

S. B. Hagany transferred to the New-York East Conference, and stationed at Sands-street, Brooklyn.

R. U. Putney, transferred to the New-York East Conference, and stationed at Second-street, New-York.

Report of J. W. Farmer's Free Dining Saloon.

The subscriber, in closing his Free Dining Saloon, returns his sincere thanks to those friends who came forward and proffered their assistance in defraying the expenses of his undertaking, but having determined to stand alone in the matter, he was compelled to reject all such propositions, as he is abundantly paid for his outlay in the fact that he has had it in his power to relieve the wants of so many worthy persons.

In my humble opinion, more good can be done by individual action than by the present popular system, and I see no good reason why a free saloon should not be maintained in each Ward the coming Winter, for the benefit of the unfortunate.

There are, in this City, hundreds of persons of good [illegible], who have been reduced to poverty by circumstances over which they have had no control, and those who relieve their wants to the extent of their means, feel the rewards of a good conscience, and [illegible] to be less than a man who would, because [illegible] unsupplied, make the [illegible] of his whole life by refusing those who [illegible].

The number of persons who came with and without [illegible] was	136,276
[illegible] supplied at home, 1,[illegible]; averaging [illegible] a family	4,[illegible]
[illegible] persons supplied at home	811
Total	1[illegible]
Number of meals in Saloon	[illegible]
Number of meals supplied to families and sick at home	17,[illegible]
	2[illegible]

The provisions supplied were of the best quality, and consisted of beef, pork, fish, hams, soup, with bread and potatoes; also, coffee for breakfast and supper. The average cost was 7 cents and a fraction per meal.

From the wide-spread publicity given to my enterprise by the public Press, farmers, builders, brickmakers, and all kinds of mechanics flocked to No. 47 Ludlow-street to seek help, and 1,171 persons thus obtained employment.

Hoping that my plan, which I am convinced, from experience, works well, may be followed by others,

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

JOHN W. FARMER,
No. 47 Ludlow-street.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found this morning floating in the dock foot of [illegible] East River. Deceased had on a blue overall, blue shirt and oil-cloth coat. On the shirt was marked the name "M. H. DUANE." The body appeared to have been in the water several weeks. It was taken to the dead-house, at Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 19.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 582, 796, 811, 212, 840, [illegible]

[illegible] 1111, 1112, 1115, 1116, 1118, 1119, 1120.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 450, 210, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. 595, 679, 681, [illegible] 511.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Same as yesterday. Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Maria Blakely et al. vs. Wm. Calder et al.—Order settled.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Chas. Miles et al. vs. Jas. S. Kelley, &c.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Rosetta Bowne vs. Wm. Bowne.—Decree of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL SESSION.

On Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the room in which the Principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such causes as may be tried within an hour.

Such cases shall be placed on a special Calendar.

These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

So much of the last week of the June Term, beginning Monday, June 21, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such Special Calendar.

During that week, four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury.

A Day Calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar; when they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar was commenced.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF ONE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

Cora Bowne vs. Obadiah Bowne.—The parties to this proceeding were married at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the 29th of Dec., 1846. In the early part of April, 1856, disagreements arising between them, they ceased to live together.

Plaintiff alleges that in August following an agreement was made between them for her separate maintenance, by which he agreed to allow her from the 1st of June, 1856, $700 a year for her separate support during her life; that a pretended divorce was obtained by her on the ground of cruelty, in the Superior Court in the State of Connecticut, in Dec., 1856.

In May, 1857, defendant married a woman named Frances or Fanny Smith, and has lived with her since. Mrs. Bowne makes application to the Court to compel defendant to place their children—John T. and Andrew H. Bowne—at some place where she may have access to and see them, without being put to considerable trouble and expense, she alleging that he has taken them to Norwalk, Conn.

She states that the decree of divorce is null and void, as the laws of Connecticut required that she should be a resident of that State for one year previous to petitioning the Court for a divorce, which was not the case,—she having been there only three months when the decree was obtained.

Defendant is one of the Quarantine Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1857. He states that the children were sent to Norwalk, to boarding-school, and for the benefit of their health. The case was argued yesterday, and the Judge reserved his decision.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 18.

Before Judge Daly.

The Lager-Bier Case.—The case of the people against Maurer, for keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was continued. Several witnesses were called for the prosecution, who testified to the effect, that after having drunk one or two glasses of lager-bier, they experienced the sensation of partial intoxication. Dr. Chilton, for the defence, testified to the effect that lager-bier was nutritive and not intoxicating, unless taken in enormous quantities. He was in the habit of ordering it for females, after confinement, and with satisfactory results. Dr. L. Waterman testified to the same effect. Dr. Henry Anders testified that he had kept a lager-bier and liquor place, and that he had often seen men drink from forty to sixty glasses of lager-bier in from four to six hours without evincing the slightest evidences of intoxication. The case was adjourned until 10 A. M. of the following day.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, May 18.

Before B. C. West.

The Bogart Will Case.—The will of Mr. Bogart came up again for argument as to its admission to probate. Daniel Lord, Esq., appeared for the contestants, and withdrew all opposition to its admission.

The Will of Francis Bequirol.—Argument in this case was concluded. The admission of this will to probate is contested on the ground of undue influence. The deceased gave nearly all his property to his nephew, and appointed the father of the nephew, (his brother,) his executor. The will is contested by his other brother. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Kerrigan vs. Beaman.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, a female, to recover the sum of $125, which, as alleged, she had loaned to the defendant, who refused to pay. The plaintiff admitted in the course of the trial, that she had led a life of prostitution, and that she had been intimate with the defendant nearly two years. She alleged that she had at various times loaned to the defendant sums of $20, $10, $5, $3 and $2—amounting in all, to $125.

On the part of the defendant, improper intimacy was admitted, and the debt denied. The reason for the suit was alleged to be, that the defendant, having married, had ceased to visit the plaintiff, and that on that account, if he did not return to her, she had declared she would expose him.

There was no evidence in the case that the money had not been loaned, except the denial of the defendant. The Judge, in charging the Jury, appeared of the opinion that as to the morality of the parties, there was not much to choose; and that the only question before the Jury was, whether or not the money had been loaned, as alleged, by the plaintiff to the defendant. The Jury retired, and at a late hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of $125.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The room belonging to the Court of Special Sessions, in the Halls of Justice, was yesterday occupied by Hon. Recorder BARNARD, for the trial of causes belonging to the General Sessions.

In view of the manner in which criminal trials during the present term have dragged their slow length along, the Recorder resolved to expedite public business a little, by holding a second branch of this Court—a very rare occurrence in its annals.

Patrick McNulty was tried for an assault and battery upon an old man, named Woolsey de Ganlon. Assisted by another man and a woman, McNulty placed De Ganlon on a stove and burnt him very severely, for no other reason, it would appear, than that he was a Protestant. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight months.

John Kelly pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Kearney pleaded guilty to the same offence, and received the same punishment.

John Harrington pleaded guilty to the same offence, but in consequence of mitigating circumstances, received a lesser punishment, three months in the Penitentiary.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 105 bbls. at $6, for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, but prices are sustained. We quote:—Java 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo 10½c.@11c.; Laguayra 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo 9½c.@10c.; and Bahia 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. There have been no arrivals of Rio during the week. The sales of Rio have amounted to 6,656 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON quoted Rio ¼c. ⅌ ℔. dearer than on the 11th inst. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 22,087 pkgs.—including 10,620 bags Rio, 7,794 bags Bahia, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 3,432 bags Maracaibo, 2,288 mats and 1,653 bags Java, and 1,250 bags Laguayra. In Baltimore, Saturday evening, 4,500 bags Rio, per *Leighton*, were sold at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., and subsequently there were re-sales of 300 bags from the same lot at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, but at prices unsatisfactory to the leading holders. Hence business is restricted. Some 680 bales were purchased at 12¾c. for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ⅌ ℔.

DRY GOODS—A large catalogue of desirable goods was sold at auction to-day, by WILMERDING, HOGUET and HUMBERT, to a numerous and spirited company, at what were considered very good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is freely supplied with most kinds of State and Western Flour, and as the demand is only moderate, chiefly for home use, prices lean strongly in favor of buyers, though some of the leading owners are reluctant to make any further material concessions. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 90@$4 05
Extra State	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75

Canadian Flour continues in good demand, at former rates. Sales 1,500 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is also in good request, at old quotations. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls., at $4 45@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $2@$3 40 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18@$18 25 each.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are rather sparingly offered, and are in request at steady prices. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 36,000 bushels, including poor to prime White Western, at $1 03½@$1 20; choice Red do. at $1 09; inferior Milwaukee Club at 83c.; ordinary to prime Upper Lake Spring at 81c.@85c.; and good ordinary White Southern at $1 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in light supply, and is quoted dearer, but the sales have been confined to some 14,000 bushels, at 68c. for damaged mixed Western; 70½c.@71½c. for sound mixed Western; 72½c.@73½c. for White, and 75c. for Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,400 bushels Rye, at 67c.@68c., the latter rate for prime Northern, delivered; and 2,800 bushels Barley, in lots, at 50c.@61c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt, 75c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are inactive at drooping prices; 43c.@45c. for Western; [illegible]c.@42c. for State; 33c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 26c.@33c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The weather has been for the most part very unfavorable for out-door movements, during the week, and the transactions in Hay and Straw have been quite moderate. Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of loose Hay, salt, and also of Straw, have been limited. Prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Bale Hay, 65c.@70c.; Loose Hay, 57½c.@80c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@50c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. Bale Straw, at 40c.@45c.; loose do., at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.; and Bundle at $1 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. In Mobile, during the week ending May 8, sales were made of 3,000 bales Eastern, on the wharf, in lots, at $1 20 ⅌ 100 ℔s. North River sold at $1 05@$1 10. Small lots, from store, at $1 25 for North River, and $1 60 for Prime Bale. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 8, the sales included Northern at $15@$16, and Western at $18 50@$19, ⅌ ton.

HEMP—A small parcel of Manila was disposed of at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit. American is quiet but held firmly. In St. Louis, May 14, sales were reported of 245 bales common to choice undressed at from $60@$89 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been reported of 2,300 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c., part 8 months; 1,000 dry Western at 17c., 6 months; 530 dry Southern at 14½c., cash; and about 3,000 California on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—The demand continues limited, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

IRON—Is quiet; parties disagreeing about prices.

LEAD—No important movements have been reported here to-day. In St. Louis, May 14, sales were reported of 2,000 pigs Galena at $5 30, and 150 pigs Missouri at $5 20 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, and Upper is also in fair request at buoyant prices.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, and prices are unaltered. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 22c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand at previous figures. Tar and Crude Turpentine, unaltered; 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were procured at 47c.@47½c., cash., ⅌ gallon; yesterday's sales were 1,400 bbls.—not 14,500 bbls., as misprinted this morning.

OILS—Crude is quiet here, but is in request at the eastward, at 46c. for Whale, and $1 25 for Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm are selling in lots at unchanged figures. Linseed is dull, at 65c.@66c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, yet holders manifest more confidence; sales, 650 bbls., at $17 50@$17 60, chiefly $17 50 for Mess, $19 for Clear, $17 for thin Mess, $16 for prime Mess, and $14 15@$14 20 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¼c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is depressed and languid; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls., common to prime, at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales 375 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited request, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in slack demand at 6c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at from $3 50@$4 cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEED—Advices from Boston report sales of 4,200 bags, part at $1 66, cash, but chiefly at $1 71 ⅌ bushel, 4 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at previous figures, with sales since our last of 2,300 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5¼c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s. prime, mostly at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at full prices. Spanish is arriving freely. Sales since Friday 103 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@15c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 12½c.@20c.; 53 cases Florida at 14c.@25c.; with 965 bales Cuba, and 46 bales Havana on private terms. In Lynchburg, Va., last week, Tobacco arrived very freely, and prices were depressed in consequence, but only on the lower grades. Lugs, inferior, $2@$3; medium, $3 50@$4 50; bright, $5@$8; Leaf, medium, $7@$8; good, $8 50@$10; fine, $12@$25.

WHISKY—Sales 480 bbls., in lots, at 21c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—In Troy, during the week ending May 17, sales were made of 40,000 ℔s. fleece and pulled, at from 31c.@42c., ⅌ ℔. The Troy *Whig* reports also, sales of nearly one-half of the wools of Washington County, say about 70,000 ℔s., at 37½c.@42c., mostly on time, reducing stock to a small amount.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8¾d.@9¾d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 9d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Albany Cattle Market, May 17.

BEEVES—The offerings this week in the yard of D. D. T. MOSS were 1,570 head; the quality about the same as last week. About one-half sold; the balance go to New-York. Of the entire receipts 1,000 go East. The range of prices (live weight) is 4c.@5¼c., which is an advance on last week.

SHEEP—In the yard 1,200 head sold at 5c.@5¼c., live weight. No change from last week.

HOGS—About 1,500 stores offered, of which 700 sold at 4¾c.@5¼c., which shows a decline. [illegible]

FREIGHT—The propellers take Beeves at 25c. ⅌ head; WAIT's barges at 50c., and Hudson River Railroad 50c.

The following is a statement of the number of live stock received here *via* Central Railroad, for the week ending this day, May 17, for previous week, and since Jan. 1:

	This week.	Last week.	Since Jan.
Beeves	2,416	3,228	40,715
Sheep	1,392	1,566	52,890
Hogs	5,625	5,250	64,882

Wilmington Naval Store Market—May 15.

TURPENTINE—Sales 300 bbls., at $5 for Virgin, $2 75 for Yellow Dip, and $1 55 for Hard, ⅌ 280 ℔s. Spirits—Sales on Thursday of 300 bbls., town-made, in extra order, at 45c. ⅌ gallon. To-day, sales of 200 bbls., at 43c. ⅌ gallon.

☞ The receipts of produce at Montreal, from the commencement of the year, amount to 155,466 barrels Flour, and 358,000 bushels Wheat, being fully fifty per cent. above those of any other corresponding period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

For the purpose of placing the Bank-Note Currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same features of stability and perpetuity that appertain to Banking Institutions, the undersigned, being all the firms now engaged in the business of Bank-Note Engraving and Printing in the United States, respectfully give notice that they have associated themselves together under the style of the American Bank-Note Company, and have been duly incorporated by law.

This Company offers to the public important advantages.

It combines the greatest skill and experience with the most perfect division of labor.

It brings to bear all improvements in machinery.

It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material now in use.

It gives the greatest possible security by the superior perfection of work.

It places the business on a permanent footing, protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm.

The business will be continued, as heretofore, at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chicago and New-Orleans.

The following are the names of the Trustees appointed under the Act, viz:

FREEMAN RAWDON,
TRACY R. EDSON,
CHARLES TOPPAN,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
MOSELEY I. DANFORTH,
EDWARD J. DANFORTH,
J. DORSEY BALD,
NATHANIEL JOCELYN,
WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Until arrangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to Banking Institutions the aggregate advantages, responsibilities and safeguards possessed by all the houses composing this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as heretofore.

Very respectfully,

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
New-York, Montreal, Cincinnati and New-Orleans; and with
ISAAC CADY, the New-England Bank Note Company, Boston; and with
GEORGE MATTHEWS, Montreal.
TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.
DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., (late Danforth, Wright & Co.,) New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston.
BALD, COUSLAND & CO., New-York and Philadelphia.
JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., New-York.
DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Philadelphia, New-York, Philadelphia and Boston.
WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, New-York and Chicago.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Albany.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HYDE, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, sashes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 189 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $8.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.

$1 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $2.
At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 281 Greenwich-st.
Between Robinson and Murray sts.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 30 AND 32 CHAMBERS-ST.
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS,
At the lowest market price.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS.
Also, an
EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS
From Auction and Private sale.
Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in store a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
SILK ROBES, 3 Flounces, and Double Jupes.
DRESS SILKS, in the newest styles.
GRENADINE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
BAREGE ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
ORGANDY ROBES, Double Jupe and 3 Flounces.
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
GOODS suitable for Traveling Dresses.
Also,
REAL LACES and PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
together with a large and beautiful assortment of every description of
DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.
N. B.—A large and well selected stock of Goods, suitable for Mourning.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.
We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK.
Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.
5,000 French Lace Points and Mantillas just received.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 534 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,
ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles, suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

500 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 TO $5!

Broché Border Stellas	$5	to	$12
Rich Broché Stellas	15	to	35
Canton Crape Shawls	5	to	75
Long and Square Broché Shawls	5	to	50
Cashmere and Barège Shawls	1 50	to	6

Silk Shawls, Scarfs, &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Barège Flounced Robes	$5 to $18.
Rich Tissue Robes	12 to 14.
Robes à Quille, (new styles,)	6 to 19.
Muslin de Chene Robes	9 to 12.

Also, Plain Barèges, all shades; Figured ditto; Grenadines, Crepe de Paris, Tissues, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings, Drillings, Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
SPRING STOCK—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETINGS
Three-ply, Ingrain, Star and Low-Priced Carpetings, Straw Mattings, English and American Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c. Also,
MEDALLION CARPETS AND MOSAIC RUGS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
(Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Under-Garments, Gloves, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
GREAT VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
Of approved shapes, in Silk, [illegible]ce and Combination,
Also, Spring Talmas, Dusters, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
GRACEFUL SHAPES AND ELEGANT TRIMMINGS,
PARIS STYLES AND HOME DESIGNS.
A FRESH AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
FOR ADORNING THE HEADS OF LOVELY CHILDREN.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DISTINGUE STYLES
IN MANTILLAS,
THE MARIE LOUISE, THE MATHILDE, THE EVANGELINE,
THE HORTENSE, THE PHILOMENE.
The latest Paris models, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT.
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

AT RICHMONDS,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Will open, on Monday, the 17th inst., a very large lot of Embroidered Collars, and Sets from auction, well worth attention. Black Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Points and Lace Capes, Basques, Mourning and Illusion goods, in great variety. Our stock of Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Flowers, very choice and got up in our usual style and taste. RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway.

REAL LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a beautiful assortment of French
EMBROIDERIES AND THREAD LACES,
Received per steamer *Persia*.
THREAD LACE VEILS, FLOUNCINGS, CAPES, POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
Robes of every description.
Rich BLCK SILK, wide width for Mantillas.
Nos. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DAMAGED GOODS.—CURTAIN DAMASKS, damaged linens, linen damask table cloths, diaper towels, napkins, printed lawns, black mohair lustres, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c., &c. Also, a general assortment of sound goods for sale at low cash prices.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP BLEACHED AND BROWN
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
Canton Flannels, Drillings, Jeans, Denims, Bed Ticking, &c., &c.
ALSO, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towelings, Doilies, and Linen Goods of every kind,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ROBES A QUILLE, FLOUNCED ROBES,
Chene Silks, Bayadere, Brocade, Moire, Plaid,
And a full assortment of Rich Paris Dress Silks. Also,
CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
500 pcs. Plaid and Chene Silks,
Beautiful Spring Styles, at 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH DRESS SILKS,
PLAID and STRIPED, at 50 cents and 60 cents.
ALSO,
STRIPED INDIA SILKS, of superior quality, at 40 cents
These goods are much under prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Brocatel, Paris Printed Lastings,
Lace Draperies and Curtain Materials, in great variety.
Also, [illegible]ICH DOUBLE GILT CORNICES,
Cornice, Shade and Curtain Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

300 BLACK SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $15, worth $30,
will be offered on Monday, May 17.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
500 pieces Glace de Chine, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe, W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOUSSELINE DE CHENE ROBES,
At $7, worth $15.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st., New-York.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 464 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have reduced the prices of many dress Silks, and now offer excellent qualities, good designs, and choice colors,
At from 75c. to $1 per yard.
Also, real China Silks and Foulards.
No. 365 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of printed Lawns and Organdies, which they can sell at prices to suit every one.
No. 365 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS,
New materials for traveling dresses,
At LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS',
No. 365 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

TOURNURE SKIRTS.
We would call general attention to this graceful fitting Skirt, just in all its proportions, as a skirt ought to be; eleven springs, with steel bustle; considered superior to all others; price, $3; to be found only at RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLER & GRANT, 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
100 black lace mantillas, with flounces of the new shape, for $25 each, warranted worth $35. The designs of these are quite new and very beautiful.

RATAN, IN BUNDLES, AND SKIRT REEDS, of every description, for sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS',
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

MRS. DAVIDSON HAS THE HONOR TO announce that she has removed her millinery establishment to No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, where she has now on exhibition a complete assortment of Paris Summer Millinery of the latest modes. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—LADIES' STRAW Hats and Leghorn Bloomers done up in a fashionable and superior style; also, ladies' riding hats. Call at No. 158 Broome-st., one door from Attorney. Try them and satisfy yourselves.

MISS LENZ, NO. 782 BROADWAY, NEAR Grace Church, has received the expected Paris straw bonnets, and will open them Thursday, May 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE THOUGHTS!
LIFE THOUGHTS!
Have you read Life Thoughts?
If not, don't fail at once to secure a copy, and keep it by you, that you may take it up in your leisure moments to read and meditate upon the brilliant thoughts therein.
Over 20,000 copies already sold.
LIFE THOUGHTS.
No book has been published for years which has received such universal commendation from the press, both secular and religious, as
LIFE THOUGHTS.
Read what the New-York *Independent* says:
"It is full of sprightliness, seriousness, wisdom and wit; a happy representative of that exuberant and awakening mind, which is perhaps more brilliant in speech, more various in work and more wealthy in suggestion, than that of any other living preacher."
It is an invaluable book for every reader, and in its pages may be found food which will strengthen the weak, give courage to the timid and consolation to the afflicted.
We find the following in the New-York *Evangelist*:
"They are characterized by an epigrammatic force, a beauty of illustration and rare felicity of expression, that render them eminently worthy of preservation. They show the preacher to be at once an orator and a poet. And when it is considered that these happy thoughts were commonly unpremeditated, occurring only at the moment, the spontaneous outgoings of his discourse, they show the variety and richness of the speaker's mind, perhaps more than could any studied and elaborate performance."
For fertility and originality, no man in the country can compare with
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
AND
LIFE THOUGHTS
will be found worthy his great reputation.
The New-York *Observer* says:
"It abounds in those vivid, earnest, strong and pungent sentiments for which his preaching is remarkable."
LIFE THOUGHTS.
1 vol. 12mo. 300 pages.
Price $1.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
For sale by
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
RUDD & CARLETON,
W. J. POOLEY & CO.,
And all Booksellers.

NOW READY:
PROF. GRAY'S "HOW PLANTS GROW."
Botany for Young People—completing the admirable series of Text-Books in Botany by this distinguished author, and presenting:
I. A SIMPLE INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURAL BOTANY.
II. A POPULAR FLORA—An arrangement and description of all the Common Plants, both wild and cultivated, with their English names. Illustrated by over FIVE HUNDRED NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, DRAWN FROM NATURE.
Price 75 cents.
Single copies sent at half price to Teachers, for examination, with a view to introduction into classes. Liberal terms for first supplies. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.
First Series—Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.
For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show-bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents.
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

SELPHO'S PATENT ANGLESEY LEG AND ARTIFICIAL HAND.—WM. SELPHO has removed from No. 24 Spring-st. to No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where all who have had the misfortune to lose a limb can be supplied with these celebrated substitutes, which have been so successful for the past 20 years. Call or address as above.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 333 Fulton-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Most positively the [illegible] of THE WONDERFUL [illegible]. The great comic [illegible] for a few nights only.
WEDNESDAY, May 19, [illegible].
The RAVELS and their talented company.
GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL,
JEROME RAVEL,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
THE TWO RIVALS,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
BOMBAS,
with new machinery, costumes, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents.
Next Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance, May [illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, May 19.
Continued success and brilliant reception of the
TWO NEW COMEDIES.
AMERICANS IN PARIS
OR
A GAME OF DOMINOES,
and
THE FROZEN LAKE.
New Scenery, new Dresses.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN, [illegible],
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHITING,
and other prominent members of the company in favorite characters.
This most attractive programme can only be given for a few nights in consequence of forthcoming novelties.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
In consequence of the brilliant success of Mrs. D. P. Bowers' novel and refined personation of the character of CAMILLE, it will be repeated
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 19, 1858.
Armand Duval.....Mr. [illegible]
Camille.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
Grand Overture: Kenilworth, by the Orchestra.
After which the excruciatingly funny farce, [illegible]
THE TWO BUZZARDS,
In which Mr. W. DAVIDGE will make his first appearance at this theatre in the character of John Bull.
In preparation EXTREMES, and a five act comedy entitled THE YOUTH OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. AND MRS. CHAS. MATHEWS, who will appear in conjunction with Mr. Burton. WEDNESDAY—THE DOWAGER—Lord Alfred Lindsey, Mr. Charles Mathews; Countess of Trevilian, Mrs. Charles Mathews. A new farce, written by Mr. Charles Mathews, called TAKING BY STORM, in which he plays the part of Buckhuysen Buff. TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY—Charles Rockes, Mr. Charles Mathews; Isabel, Mrs. Charles Mathews; Septimus Fiddle, Esq., Mr. Burton.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) — THE GREAT GUN TRICK. FRIDAY—Mr. Charles Mathews' benefit. Two new pieces. One of them, MATHEWS & CO., sustained by Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Burton.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, 1858.
To commence with a new Drama entitled the
INDIAN KING; Or, THE LAYS OF [illegible].
To be followed by the mirthful Drama, entitled the
SONS OF MALTA.
After which the amusing farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The whole to conclude with the thrilling Drama entitled
CATO; Or, THE DOGS OF THE PLANTATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19.
To commence with the drama, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
Edmund Dantes, &c.....Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the drama of
CLARI; OR, THE MAID OF MILAN.
Rolamo.....Mr. E. Johnston.
To conclude with the farce of
SWILL MILK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
The management announce, with unusual satisfaction, a new and
WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMATIZATION,
WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMATIZATION,
WHOLLY ORIGINAL DRAMATIZATION,
Made by J. F. Poole, Esq., the celebrated dramatist,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS MUSEUM,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS MUSEUM,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS MUSEUM,
Of the very latest and
MOST POPULAR LEDGER STORY,
MOST POPULAR LEDGER STORY,
MOST POPULAR LEDGER STORY,
ROSALIND HUBERT;
ROSALIND HUBERT;
ROSALIND HUBERT;
OR THE
HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, HILLSIDE TRAGEDY,
HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, HILLSIDE TRAGEDY,
HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, HILLSIDE TRAGEDY,
With that accomplished public favorite,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
As the lovely and suffering heroine. It will be produced for the FIRST TIME, with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, and after repeated and careful rehearsals, to-day,
WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1858,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
And also in the
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
And boldly challenges the public scrutiny, as it must enact the public approbation.
ROSALIND HUBERT,
OR, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY.
ROSALIND HUBERT.....MISS SUSAN DENIN.
Simon Peter Drake.....Mr. [illegible]
John Peters...J. Bridgeman | Jane Lillon.....Mrs. Ryner
Michael Ludder...H. Ryner | Betsy King...Miss Partington
The rest of the cast by the rest of the Company.
The most interesting of all beautiful things, the wonderful AQUARIA, or AQUA VIVARIA, may be seen in flourishing perfection; besides which the [illegible] Happy Family, Living Serpent, new Wax-Work Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLESKER, Stage Manager.
Perform EVERY EVENING,
and present the greatest combination of
ETHIOPIAN COMIC TALENT
Ever brought together.
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, and C. WHITE,
in conjunction with the fine quartette, and the entire strength of the
LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
First week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
LAST WEEK, THE STATUE LOVER.
Principal characters by J. Budworth, C. White and Company.
Most attractive novelties will be produced in rapid succession. For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
PEEL'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
SIXTH WEEK.
MORE NOVELTY.
ARAB BROTHERS AGAIN.
THE VERITABLE SINGOS.
WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?
THE VISIT PAS D'INSTRUCTION.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA[illegible], Agent.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM
AND
FENCING ACADEMY,
Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
The semi-annual EXHIBITION by the Members, will take place this EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—J. M. [illegible] will give his annual Floral Concert or May Festival at the Brooklyn Athenæum, THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1858, on which occasion he will be assisted by one hundred young ladies of talent from the first families of the city, who will appear in character. The Hall will be elegantly decorated for the occasion and no expense spared to make it one of the most beautiful fairy scenes ever witnessed in Brooklyn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at LENT'S Music Store, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., and at the door.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ELOCUTION, AND THE ADAPTATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO A STUDY OF THE ART.—A lecture to be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Mercantile Library Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at Crowen's, Schermerhorn's, Bancroft's and Hall's.

POPULAR LECTURE.
Mercantile Library Building,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19.
MR. JOHN MURRAY, Jr.,
Will deliver his popular Lecture on
Elocution—The Adaptation of the English Language to a Study of the Art.
At the above place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Music stores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 7½ o'clock, to review and judge the proceedings of the American Tract Society at their recent Anniversary. The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, JOHN JAY, Esq., the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, and other gentlemen, are expected to address the meeting. The friends of Freedom, and of a free Gospel, are invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Delegates elected to form a Young Men's Republican Committee will meet at the Republican Head-Quarters, No. 618 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization. By order of the Republican General Committee.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chairman.
JAMES M. BOYD, } Secretaries.
THOS. G. BAKER. }

KANE LODGE, A. F. M.—THE ORIGINAL petitioners for this Lodge, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment, are called together on THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Gramercy House, No. 118 East 20th-st. Business of vital importance will be presented for action. HENRY C. BANKS, Chairman. [illegible] SWARTS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE brethren of the Associated Praying Band will hold a meeting at this Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting on THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

MR. CHARLES H. WHEELER, THE CONVERTED Actor, will speak in the lecture room of the [illegible] St. Baptist Church, THIS EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1858.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Amusements in Paris—The Rivals Lady.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Two Rivals—Twin Rose—Pocaho.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pauline—The Two Bonnies.

BOWERY THEATRE—Dred—Mazeppa—Olaf Gunderson.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Rose of Maine—An Object of Interest—Cato.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rosalie Rosen.

MR. GE. SPEIGHTWAY—Mr. Pike's Original Campbell Minstrels—Christian Minstrelsy—Arab Brothers—Ethiopian Melodies.

PHOENIX BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Melodies—Negro Camp Tom—Gaston Lewis.

NO. 539 BROADWAY—Exhibition of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at This Office.

Boston—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Boston Mails via Fall River.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Boston Mails via Stonington R.R.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Mails for Europe, by Steamer.....8½ A. M. and 1 P. M.
Mails for Europe, by Steamer.....A. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Baltimore leaves N. Y. for Liverpool.....May 19
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall.....May 20
The Philadelphia leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 20

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of Hoe's Ten-Cylinder Lightning Presses in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

The Times for California.

The TIMES for CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship Star of the West. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public meetings, full Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous matter.

Price—in wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new propeller Austria arrived at this port yesterday from Hamburg, via Southampton. Her dates are to the 4th inst., one day earlier than the Atlantic Americans's advices. Some interesting details of news are contained in our foreign files. The particulars of the news from India reach us by this arrival. The reported reverses of the British forces were not of a serious character, and are offset by the capture of the strong fortress of Jhansi, with a great slaughter of the rebels. The defeats of the British occurred near Azimghur and at Sarun,—the latter a point between Allahabad and Goboogunge. At the former place Col. MILMAN had been forced to retreat, with the loss of his camp and baggage, but reinforcements were marching to his aid. The capture of Jhansi was effected on the 4th of April, after a determined resistance. Sir HUGH ROSE was in command of the British forces. We publish a summary of the debate in the House of Commons on the proposed transfer of the powers of the East India Company to a Minister of the Crown. The House rejected an amendment proposing to connect a council with the new governing power.

Further details of the news from Mexico have arrived. The battle of San Luis Potosi, of which but meagre accounts were previously given, appears to have been a hotly-contested affair. The loss on both sides was great, but the Government forces under Gen. MIRAMON finally entered the city. The Zuloaga Government was reduced to great straits.

Gen. PAEZ declines, for the present, to return to Venezuela, notwithstanding the earnest invitation extended to him by Gen. CASTRO, assigning as a reason that his presence in the country at this period might tend to embarrass the free expression of the wishes of the people.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, is now thirteen days out.

The proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, were important. On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Oregon bill was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice-President. A long and interesting debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. GWIN and Mr. DOUGLAS insisted upon the right of Oregon to exclude Chinamen and free negroes. A vote being reached upon Mr. TRUMBULL's motion to postpone it to December, it was lost; ayes 16, nays 32. The bill then passed; ayes 35, nays 17. So Oregon is admitted, so far as the action of the Senate is concerned. A bill was passed for surveying the Texas boundary. Mr. GREEN introduced a resolution to settle our difficulties with New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. It was referred, and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, JOHN L. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, the Democratic candidate, was elected Doorkeeper in the place of HACKNEY dismissed. The Civil Appropriation Bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole. The amounts in the bill fixed at 6,000,000. Some amendments were offered, chiefly which were appropriations to the amount of $10,000 for life boats on the coast of New-Jersey, and lighthouses on Long Island Sound. The House refused to hold an evening session and adjourned.

The Government has not yet received any confirmation of the recent intelligence from Utah, though it is generally admitted in Washington that Governor CUMMING must have entered Salt Lake City. Meanwhile, we have still further news from Camp Scott, by telegraph from St. Louis, which, though it does not fully corroborate that previously published, leaves no room to doubt the fact that the movement was on foot for the peaceful adjustment of pending difficulties. Colonel KANE, who was sent out as Peace Commissioner by way of Carlisle, reached Salt Lake on the 25th of April, and remained eight days, after which he proceeded to Camp Scott, and subsequently passed frequently between the camp and a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside the city. As a consequence of his negotiations, Governor CUMMING left Camp Scott for the city on the 5th of April, and was expected to arrive there about the 11th. The general feeling in the city, contrary to previous advices, was in favor of peace, only a portion of the leaders advocating resistance.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred in Chicago yesterday morning, by which nine persons are known to have been burnt to death, and several others are missing. The buildings burnt, which were of little value, were situated on Wells-street, between Van Buren and Jackson streets.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor, stating that a beautiful dagger banner had been forwarded to him by his Excellency MOHAMMED PASHA, intended as a present to the boys on Randall's Island, and expressive of the satisfaction felt by that functionary on his late visit. The communication was forwarded to the Board, and when the Committee on Randall's Island have fixed on an appropriate day, his Excellency will be invited to attend the presentation. The other business of the Board was confined to matters of routine detail. There are 7,012 inmates at the "Institution," which is 848 more than the number for the corresponding week in last year.

The resolutions calling a meeting, yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, in order to adopt means whereby Congress should be "forced" into taking measures to vindicate the rights of the American mercantile marine against British insult and annoyance, seem to have been an unmitigated hoax, and considered as such by those from whom, certainly, they emanated. The few idle persons who did assemble were not able to procure a merchant for Chairman, and failed even to effect an organization.

Two shoved "tillitops", yesterday stole $150 out of the money-drawer of the grocery store of EDWARD LYONS, in Seventh-avenue, and made their escape undetected. An officer who saw them running for a carriage and take a seat in it, followed them [illegible] but not right. Rarely [illegible] they were counting over their money when the officer arrested them. Mr. LYONS [illegible] make known the robbery to the Police Department, and there had the unexpected satisfaction of meeting the thieves and regaining possession of the stolen money.

On Monday and yesterday Recorder BARNARD held a second Court of General Sessions in the room of the Special Sessions in the Halls of Justice. Partly owing to the protracted suit of BUSTED *vs.* CARE, and partly owing to other causes, this May term of the Court of General Sessions, before the City Judge, has dragged a very "slow length along." To facilitate public business, therefore, the Recorder held a second court—a proceeding which has not occurred within the last five years. On Monday, PATRICK MCNULTY, for an assault and battery, was sentenced to eight months in the Penitentiary. JOHN KELLY, for forgery in the fourth degree, and PATRICK KEARNEY, for the same offence, were each sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Yesterday CHARLES JOHNSON, convicted of assaulting and robbing WILLIAM G. NEWMAN, at the corner of Broome and Hudson streets, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. WILLIAM BENSON, for robbing THOMAS RILEY, at the corner of Washington and Liberty streets, of $20, was sentenced also to ten years in the State Prison. ROBERT POWER was convicted of assault and battery on JAMES MCDONALD. Sentence deferred.

The libel suit of BUSTED *vs.* CARE was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The Judge WEMPLE summed up for the defence, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM commenced his reply for the prosecution. He had not concluded at the adjournment of the Court. The case will be continued to-day. The Recorder holds the regular Court of General Sessions in the Halls of Justice.

Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK read a paper before the Historical Society last evening, entitled "the Reminiscences of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke," which was listened to with marked interest by a large audience. The paper, as its title indicated, was made up of Mr. V.'s recollections of Mr. RANDOLPH, and of anecdotes, which, he believed, had not before been made public.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, all the old Directors were unanimously reelected. On this line, every night, or rather 1 o'clock in the morning, there arrive from Westchester and Putnam more than two thousand cans of good milk, that average forty quarts to each can.

The Witter Democratic General Committee could not obtain a quorum last evening, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, so it adjourned to next Monday week at the same place.

The election of officers of the Mercantile Library, last evening, resulted in the choice of the nominees of the reform party, which is opposed to raising the dues. The contest was a lively one.

ASHER G. PHELPS, Esq., the distinguished philanthropist of this City, suddenly died at his house last night.

The anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church in Clinton-street, and was attended by a very crowded audience. Effective addresses were delivered by the President, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and the Revs. Messrs. MILBURN and CUYLER, and other gentlemen.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. Flour was heavy, and it partially declined a shade. Wheat was in fair request at uniform rates. Corn was scarce, and quiet, closing higher. The movements in Provisions were moderate, without any remarkable change in prices. Sugars were more sought after, at former quotations. Freights were depressed.

The New India Bill.

The Derby Government have passed, by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, the first of the series of resolutions setting forth the principles upon which the new India Government is to be constructed. The resolution is substantially the same as the first section of the bill originally introduced by Mr. DISRAELI, and its passage decides that the entire control of Indian affairs is to be taken away from the East India Company and put in the hands of the Queen. Whether she is to be aided by a Council, or to govern India alone, is a point upon which no decision has yet been reached. In the bill itself, provision is made for a Council of Eighteen, a large number of whom may have seats in Parliament, and none of whom the Queen will have the power of appointing. Four are to be chosen by the holders of Indian stock, and the remaining five by the Parliamentary electors of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Dublin. The qualification for office in the case of the Queen's nominees and those of the stockholders, is to be ten years in the civil or military service of the Company, or five years in the Queen's Indian Army. The representatives of the five cities are not required to possess any other qualification than engagement in the trade with the East Indies for the five years next preceding the election.

There is in the whole scheme a curious mixture of boldness and simplicity. It is, for a Ministry presided over by Lord DERBY, something exceedingly bold to propose to admit the representatives of middle class interests to the number of the select few, who will deal directly with the destinies of a vast empire held by military force, and to all intents and purposes, governed militarily. But it is exceedingly simple to suppose that the parliamentary electors of the great towns will feel very grateful for the new duties imposed upon them, or that the "insatiable democracy" will be devoutly thankful for five-eighteenths of the Government of an Empire which it acquired in the beginning, and which, within the last year, it has saved from dissolution.

If this bill passes, it requires no great sagacity to tell from what class the Queen's nominees, or, in other words, those of the ministry of the day, will be selected. The eighteen members of the Council will hold in their hands the largest amount of patronage which any body of a similar size ever enjoyed, and we may readily conjecture that the royal nine will, of course, possess the lion's share of it. Now, no minister whom England is likely to see for many a day to come, will be able to give this away for nothing. He will of necessity have to do what all leaders of parties, in all free countries, must do, exchange it for parliamentary support, and they who can supply this are neither the Indian merchants nor traders, nor planters, nor officers of the Indian army, nor of the Indian civil service, but the great landholders at home, the "territorial influence," in short, whose reign Mr. DISRAELI at one time associated with the halcyon days of British prosperity and glory. The great chiefs of the upper House will give away places at the Indian Council board as they once gave away seats in the House of Commons, and in return they will send up docile recruits to the Treasury bench.

It is hardly necessary to say that the chances are all in favor of their nominees being men of the same "set," and that set is the very one which carried on the war in the Crimea, whitewashed Lord CARDIGAN and Sir RICHARD AIREY, smothered up the Chelsea inquiry, and hunted down Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, and which stands by every abuse to the death, by which a penny can be made. A seat at the board will, pecuniarily speaking, not be a very good thing, but it will be what a club-lounger considers better than good—it may be a snug thing. It is £1,000 a year for six years, without the necessity of leaving London, and with facilities for quartering a large and interesting family upon the revenues of the Indian Empire. The fact that the members must have served in India, is the only guarantee the public has for their showing the slightest improvement upon the old special men of the official mess with whom the British public is so lamentably familiar. But we must set off against this the fact that returned Indians are generally poor; that no man who is opposed to the existing state of things, or is likely to be troublesome, will find favor in ministerial eyes; that the first qualification for appointment will be amenability to party discipline, and subservience to party views. When we take into consideration that men so selected will constitute a compact body united in interest, and selected for their ability to act together, we may form some idea of the precise value of the position to be occupied by the remaining members of the Board. The nominees of the stockholders would doubtless coalesce with those of the Government, in virtue of their similarity of profession and antecedents, leaving the chosen of the great towns, the men of trade, in a position of pleasant isolation. We may easily imagine with what amount of attention thirteen old Indians, with diseased livers and palates grilled by curries, with official prejudices and habits strong upon them, are likely to listen to the opinions of five merchants whose connection with the East, and whose knowledge of it, are probably confined to *drawing on Bombay or Calcutta against consignments* of printed calico or pale ale. There would certainly not a day pass in which they would not be made to feel their helplessness. Social distinctions are overborne in the House of Commons by the largeness of the Assembly, and the publicity of its proceedings. There pride of birth, and pride of wealth, and pride of caste, are to a certain extent lost sight of in the impulses, the enthusiasm, the genuine sympathy, with what is wise and good, by which all large bodies of man, are, in spite of themselves, in the main, swayed. A board seated round a table, is something very different. Appeals, and protests, and arguments, which, addressed to the Speaker, would carry the house away, and rouse the nation, might be put down by a sneer if addressed to one of eighteen middle-aged gentlemen, at the upper end of the room. In small parties conventional distinctions between individuals assume unnatural importance. To make the five members a compliment to the cities, their number should be greater; and even if this were done, we should still be at loss to conceive upon what principle *all* the parliamentary electors of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, are entitled to votes any more than the parliamentary electors of *any other great town. The mass of them* have no more to do with India, and know no more of Indian affairs than the electors of Edinburg or Dublin.

The Mormon War.

The reported surrender and flight of the Mormons do not seem to be fully confirmed by the more recent intelligence. It is now stated that Governor CUMMING has indeed been permitted to enter Salt Lake City, with a few personal attendants, but without an army escort; and the credit of having accomplished this result is somewhat ostentatiously ascribed to Colonel KANE, whose mysterious mission to the Mormon head-quarters excited public curiosity some weeks since. But the rumor that any considerable portion of the Mormons, or even their leaders, had fled to the White River Mountains, or that they had consented to the entrance of the army and the full reestablishment of Federal authority in the Territory, still lacks confirmation. BRIGHAM YOUNG has said from the beginning that if Governor CUMMING would come peacefully and without an army, no opposition would be offered to his entrance: he would be received and treated with courtesy. Up to this time this offer has been spurned by the Federal authorities. They have insisted upon marching the army into the Territory, and maintaining it there to support the authority of the new Governor. According to the recent reports, the Federal Government would seem to have abandoned this position, and to have consented at least to the terms proposed by YOUNG at the very outset. It is not likely, however, that the army will be withdrawn,—and the chance of meeting with resistance from the Mormons seems to be greatly lessened.

The expense of this Mormon campaign will not fall short of eight or ten millions of dollars,—and it is estimated by some that it will reach twice that amount. A more flagrant and utterly useless waste of the public money can scarcely be conceived. The whole movement seems to have been planned in ignorance of the service to be accomplished, and with a reckless disregard of the public treasure. According to present appearances nothing is likely to be achieved by this enormous outlay, which might not just as easily have been attained without it. It is possible, to be sure, that terms have been made with YOUNG more fully reestablishing the Federal authority than reliable intelligence thus far received would indicate;—but if this has been done, it has been the work of Col. KANE, and shows that a judicious Commissioner at the outset would have been far more serviceable than the army. We are inclined to believe that the danger of a fight has been passed. We trust, however, that troops enough will be sent and kept there to enforce the authority of the General Government, and protect the personal rights of individuals.

THE SEARCH QUESTION.—Congress has acted promptly in the matter of the British visitation of American vessels. The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information, and the Senate has instructed one of its Committees to report whether any further legislation is needed to protect American commerce from these visits of inquiry or of search. The President has also acted with commendable vigor and decision, in directing our squadron in the Gulf to protect American vessels from such visitations in future. It is not to be disguised that our peaceful relations with England may be endangered by the execution of such orders, but we see no way of avoiding it consistently with national honor. If a collision should ensue between a British cruiser and one of our war vessels, the responsibility will rest with England. In the present state of opinion upon this subject, and after the explicit declaration of the position of our Government made in the letter of General CASS to Lord NAPIER on the 10th of April, the orders issued by the British Admiralty were in open defiance of the United States, and were as injurious to our honor as to our interests. So long as those orders are in process of execution the question can be argued in but one way, and that is by force. We trust the good sense of the British Government will lead to their withdrawal, and bring the subject back to the field of diplomacy.

The Mexican Question.

It appears from our Mexican correspondence, published in yesterday's TIMES, that very many of the public men of that country are looking abroad for that protection against incessant internal commotion which it seems impossible for them to secure through any unaided efforts of their own. It is stated that the party now in office is endeavoring to obtain the assistance of some of the European powers. There is nothing surprising in this intelligence, for nothing can be more certain than that, without aid from without, Mexico will fall into a condition of anarchy utterly fatal to the development of her resources, the prosperity of her people and the well-being of her neighbors.

We remain fully of the opinion we have frequently expressed, that this state of things imposes imperative duties upon the United States. If Mexico were so distant that we could have little or no intercourse with her, we could afford to look with indifference upon her decay, or her violent self-destruction. It might be held that those nations whose interests and safety were immediately affected by her conduct, should be left to take care of her. But it is not to be forgotten that she is our next neighbor. Her territory borders upon our own for thousands of miles. We cannot remain unaffected by her prosperity or her ruin. We have a right to demand at her hands the duties of good neighborhood. Whatever course self-protection requires is justifiable and necessary.

The greatest blessing which could be conferred upon the mass of the Mexican population is security for person and property. Let it not be pretended that rescuing them from the exactions of revolutionary bandits is oppression. On the contrary, they would hail the establishment of our authority with delight, as the commencement of their well-being. It is not necessary that we should admit them to citizenship in this Union. What they require is, protection for life and property and industry. What the more enlightened of them desire is the introduction of our enterprise, our capital, our people. Under an American Protectorate, Mexico would at once be tranquillized. In process of time she would be Americanized. Her population would learn industry and thrift from us. They would become enlightened, law-abiding and fitted for self-government, so that eventually their annexation would be a step of manifest propriety. In the meantime, the resources of their splendid country—naturally one of the most productive, healthy and delightful in the world—would contribute immensely to the commerce, not only of the United States, but of all other civilized nations.

An evening cotemporary perceives constitutional objections to a Protectorate. It will recollect that JEFFERSON declared the purchase of Louisiana unconstitutional. That measure was accomplished, nevertheless, and by his agency. And no one at this day questions the wisdom of his yielding to the destiny of his country in this great initial act of territorial acquisition.

Railroad Depreciation.

The rapidity with which Railroad structures and property depreciate is not understood by the public generally; although it is a fact interesting both to the traveling community and to those who purchase stocks for investment. Within a few days we have had an impressive example of the speedy decay of bridges, which may possibly direct attention for the moment to that of Railroad property generally.

Take the case of a new road which shall cost, if you please, ten millions of dollars. When it is opened, everything being fresh and new, bridges, embankments, grading, ties, iron and cars, the idea of decay scarcely enters into the mind of the public. Yet it is a settled fact that all these must be made over, and another expense of ten millions incurred within a period of ten years. In other words the depreciation from ordinary use is equal to, ten per cent. per annum on the original cost. At the end of ten years, all that remains will be the right of way. Evidently, to keep a road good, under the process of wear and tear, close and constant attention must be given by competent men to the condition of all its parts. The bridges, the rails, the rolling stock and the embankments, should be subjected to unremitting scrutiny. Is this done? Let the Sauquoit tragedy answer.

Who are relied upon to keep railroads in order? The stockholders choose a Board of Directors for this among other purposes. And who are the Directors? Not practical railroad men. Not men who make a business of their trust. Not usually men of any special qualifications. They are merchants and bankers—men of large private concerns, who are selected on account of their wealth and personal or political influence. They content themselves with managing the financial concerns of their road, leaving its actual care and supervision to Superintendents, general and local, and to trackmasters. How these officials perform their duty, let the rotten cords and bastard elm of the Sauquoit bridge testify.

If Directors would seek information from personal observation, and above all from conductors, engineers and brakemen, they would know far more than they do of the weak points in railroads, and could better guard against losses of life and property. Employes who run trains daily and nightly, whose own lives are exposed to every peril, are the men to tell what is wrong. A little conversation with them would open the eyes of Directors, and of passengers too, for that matter.

THE THIRTY-THIRD STATE.—Oregon is virtually a sovereign State of this Union. Yesterday the Senate passed the bill for her immediate admission, by a vote of 35 to 17. In the House it will encounter no effectual opposition, and before the close of the session she will constitute the thirty-third member of the Confederacy.

The opposition in the Senate grew in part out of provisions in the Constitution of Oregon, excluding free negroes and Chinese. On this ground Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till December, and he was sustained by Messrs. HALE, WADE and others. A number of Southern Senators voted against the admission for the reason that the population of the Territory falls short of the number which would entitle it to a representative in Congress. But, as above stated, the bill secured a large majority, when it came to a final vote. The right of Oregon to exclude Chinese and negroes from residence within her territory was insisted upon by Messrs. DOUGLAS and GWIN. The latter referred particularly to the character of the immigrants from China, whose settlement in California was regarded as a public misfortune; and Mr. KING, of New-York, deprecated the influx of free negroes in large numbers as a calamity which the people had a right to guard against. Practically, the constitutional prohibition referred to is aimed at the Chinese, whose immigration to our Pacific coast is an evil of the gravest character. They are, as Mr. GWIN described them, a pestilent race, without moral character, industry or any qualities to fit them to dwell among our people.

THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—It will be seen by our reports of the proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention, that the members of this body are not by any means agreed upon the proposition to reopen the Slave-trade, as brought forward by Mr. SPRATT and advocated by Mr. YANCEY. The fact that the laws of the United States forbid the traffic was apparently recollected by several delegates, who recognized in it a serious obstacle to the scheme. Nor was it altogether forgotten that two years ago Speaker ORR, himself, offered a resolution which passed the House of Representatives with only eight dissentient voices, declaring it the "settled policy" of the United States to prohibit the Slave-trade. Besides these reminiscences, it possibly occurred to the Convention that President BUCHANAN, Mr. MASON and Mr. SOULE, in their celebrated Ostend Manifesto, stigmatized that trade as "infamous." At all events the project of recommencing the importation of negroes from Africa made little headway even in an "intensely Southern" Convention, and it seems a little unfortunate that the first commercial proposition brought before the body should be one to commit piracy. Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN's steam-ferry from Norfolk to Europe is absurd enough, but has the merit of not offending the moral sense of the country or violating the Constitution.

It is creditable that this wicked project, which the more "intense" of the Southern newspapers have been advocating, should get the cold shoulder. Virginia is understood to be specially averse to it, and on that account was soundly berated by Mr. YANCEY. It may be that the Old Dominion prefers the domestic trade in negroes; but no matter. She will be found in opposition to their importation from Africa, and the drama of Southern politics or commerce, without the concurrence of Virginia would closely resemble the play of Hamlet, with a certain well known omission.

It is evident that the planters must continue for a while longer at least, to raise their own negroes. They may as well turn their longing eyes away from the Guinea Coast at once.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—We should like to hear from the Washington *Union* some explanation of the removal of District-Attorney WEIR and the appointment of another person in his place. Under the KANSAS law, as passed by Congress, the District-Attorney is to be one of the five Commissioners of Election upon the submission of the question of admission to the people of Kansas,—and it has been charged that he was removed because he would not pledge himself to advocate the Lecompton Constitution. We should like to know whether the President feels it to be any part of his duty thus to enter actively into the election and to throw the power and influence of the Government officers into either scale. We trust effectual measures will be taken to stop the violence and outrages which seem to be going on in the neighborhood of Fort Scott. Whether they have any party character, or grow out of political differences, we neither know nor care. All persons concerned in them should be promptly arrested, and all gangs of armed scoundrels who spread terror through that section of the Territory should be promptly dispersed.

GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN.—The Legislature of Vermont, at its session last Fall, made an appropriation to erect a suitable monument in which to place the bones of this famous patriot and soldier of the Revolution. Money in aid of the object was also liberally contributed in various parts of the State, for the Vermonters cherish the memory of the sturdy old hero with becoming pride. But when it came to removing the remains, they were not to be found! The ceremonies of laying the corner stone were consequently deferred, and a thorough research was made throughout the family lot, in all parts not known to be occupied by the graves of others, and wholly without success.

ALLEN's resting place, in a romantically-situated cemetery, at Burlington, Vermont, has been pointed out, for more than half a century, by an unpretending slab, which recounted the dates of his birth and death, with a general notice of his deeds, closing with the following distich:

"His spirit tried the mercies of his God,
In whom he believed and strongly trusted."

The failure to discover his remains is embarrassing and unaccountable. The fact of his burial in that spot is, of course, too well known to be questioned. We have seen no theory explaining the disappearance of his remains. Certainly, in his life time, it was never difficult to find him, though sometimes he turned up unexpectedly, as in his memorable introduction of himself to the British officer at Ticonderoga.

POLITICAL.—In reply to the representations of our Washington correspondent that the Philadelphia *Press* was about to return to the support of the Administration, the Editor of that paper says:

"The story is an utter fabrication. It has no probability, no possibility, to rest upon. We have nothing to surrender. It would afford us great pleasure to agree with the general Administration on this Kansas question; but this will never be, until the Administration is true to itself, and to the pledges upon which it was elevated to power."

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK gave an interesting Concertina *Soirée*, last evening, at the Brooklyn Music rooms, assisted by several artists of the City of Churches, and, also, by his son and pupil, CHARLES SEDGWICK,—a fine little fellow who plays upon the bass concertina. The feature of this entertainment, as of that given in New-York on Thursday last, was the performance of Mr. SEDGWICK on the Concertina—an instrument that appears to be coming into fashion, and which certainly merits a larger share of consideration than it has heretofore received. In able hands it is one of the most effective of solo instruments and peculiarly suitable for home use, not only by the scope of its scale but by the quality of its tone. That it is capable of interpreting the most masterly combinations was abundantly proved by the extract from BEETHOVEN's Septuor op. 20 played last night by Mr. SEDGWICK and his son. The latter on the bass instrument developing harmonic figures with a clearness really wonderful. The concertina has a scale more than perfect for a fixed instrument, being furnished not only with all the semitones, but with the enharmonic intervals. The notes lie readily beneath the fingers of either hand, and violin passages of extreme brilliancy are executed with facility. What gives great musical importance to this instrument is the fact that it is capable of playing a melody and accompaniment at the same time. The concertina has fallen into good hands, for the SEDGWICKS are fine players and in every way capable of displaying the qualities of the instrument. Their *soirée* are peculiar and enjoyable.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. TROYE's pictures of the Holy Land will be withdrawn from exhibition after the present week. It does not often happen that a series of paintings of such a peculiarly interesting character, and so faithful in their regard to nature, can be witnessed. The view of the "Dead Sea" has been highly commended by Eastern travelers, and this is the principal feature of the exhibition. To be seen at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway.

ERRATA.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK's "Les Soupirs des Zephyrs" is "permeated with broken chords," not

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[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Phelps's death, which he assigns as one of the causes, the Albany, of that city, yesterday, says:

"It is proper to say, however, that the [illegible] against the people of his city is without cause. They have ever treated him honestly, and the public opinion against him, on account of his ill treatment of his wife, fell far short of his deserts. For a long time the battle have been of the worst character, leading him into excesses, which, no doubt, he regretted. Other reasons resulted her away. These have preyed upon him until, utterly disorganized and wrecked, he has dishonorably terminated a not very honorable career."

We learn that he had on two different occasions, before his last deliberately planned attempt upon his life, contemplated suicide, and had taken laudanum to consummate his purpose.

He has left a work in manuscript ready for the press, entitled the *Merge of Money*, which would have been published last year but for the pressure of the money market.

Mr. HERBERT's son, by his first marriage, who was sent to England to be educated, has now a commission in the English army.

Among the private letters written by Mr. HERBERT, previous to his death, was the following, which we find in the Newark *Advertiser*, of last evening:

"MY DEAR MISS PARSON—The time has come, and I call upon you with the last words of a dying Christian to come and perform your promise. My best friend, do not fail me.

When you receive this I shall be lying cold in the cemetery. I could not be easy in New-York, and I must not be buried in the Potter's field, or by charity.

Have me dressed in the clothes which I have put in the carpet bag, with the little pocket I have sewn to the shirt upon my heart, and the pin marked with "HERBERT" pinched upon it under my collar. Place a coin, which I have put in my pocket, with this inscription only, "Obolus WILLIAM HERBERT—aged 31."

Let me be buried in your lot, and the coffin there by the steamer; no funeral and no pomp. I send a note to Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, he will perform the service.

I inclose a draft for $10 sterling on my agent, which will pay all expenses; I have written to him. Come the moment you receive this, or you will be too late and they will thrust me into some hole away from humanity. She has refused all reconciliation absolutely and forever, but she is not to blame, and it is my last request that no friend of mine will blame her or defend me, except to say when I solemnly swear with my dying breath, that I did not marry her for money—that I did not know when I married her, and do not know now, whether she has any money or how much—that I never had a word or a thought with her about money, and never said one unkind word until that Monday, when I threatened my life if she would not tell me who had accused me to her falsely.

God forgive and God bless her. I forgive all men who have wronged me, and ask forgiveness of all whom I have wronged. Every shilling I own in America will be paid from the lease of the house, and the books which I leave behind me, ready to be published.

Give my best parting love to all my friends, think of me sometimes as a most miserable man, yet your true friend. HENRY WM HERBERT.

MAY 15, 1858.

I wish to have a very small, very plain headstone at Little Falls, or Belleville near, with this inscription:

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
of
England.
Aged 31 years.
Injured.

Will you take care of VIXEN? She has been my only comfort. She has never left me for one moment. I am sure she knows I am wretched.

God bless you and your wife.

The following is the last letter he ever wrote:

MY DEAR MILES: You will find me in the cemetery, just outside of the garden gate, where I stopped for the last time to look at her beloved face.

As you go for the Coroner, telegraph to Peter H. Armour, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-street, these three words—"*Herbert is dead.*"

He will know what to do. Your old friend,

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

The body of Mr. HERBERT remained at the Clarendon House throughout the day, (Monday,) and many persons who had known him while living called to view the corpse. Mr. ARMOUR gave directions as to the necessary attentions to the deceased. Towards evening Mr. J'ANSON arrived from Newark, and took the remains in charge, placing them in a neat coffin and removing them by the 6 o'clock train to Hermitage, late residence in New-Jersey. The funeral will take place from "the Cedars," under the direction of Isaac HOWE, Esq., his legal advisor and one of his executors.

The British Outrages on American Vessels—Abortive Attempt at a Democratic Meeting.

On Monday last some of the morning papers contained a series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted at an informal meeting of ship owners, (the names were given,) held at Burnett's, some time before, and calling a public meeting in the Merchants' Exchange, to take place on Tuesday, (yesterday,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of devising "such measures as might be deemed necessary to force Congress to take such action as should preserve invitate from British jealousy and aggression the much of our Republic as is afloat on the high seas."

In consequence of this announcement, about one hundred persons had gathered yesterday in the Exchange, at the hour designated, and of these it would accurately be extravagantly beyond the mark to say that even six had any direct interest in the object for which the meeting was convened. The minutes elapsed, and no move towards business was made. Then people began to inquire of each other who were those who had originated the call, and were any of them present, to which the answer was in every case the same: "I don't know anything about it." There was a general mystification. Ten minutes more crept heavily by, and then gentlemen began to grumble, to talk about being hoaxed, and finally to leave. One by one they dropped off, until scarcely a third of the number originally present remained; these did so apparently because, like the man in the Irish story, "they had nothing else to do."

After some informal and unimportant proceedings, a motion to adjourn until Friday evening, in the City Hall Park, was put and carried, and the meeting dissolved.

Death of Asher G. Phelps, Esq.

At a late hour last night, Mr. ASHER G. PHELPS, while sitting in his own house, suddenly fell dead. Although for some time past Mr. PHELPS had occasionally experienced a strange sensation about the heart, we understand that his health had been good, and that his decease was most sudden and unexpected. He presided last week over the controversy meeting of the Colonization Society, of which he was then reelected President. Mr. PHELPS was one of the most distinguished of the young merchants of New-York, for philanthropy, public spirit and wealth. He was a son of the late ASHER G. PHELPS, Esq., whose munificence, both during his life and in his bequests by will, are "praised in all the churches," and the subject of gratitude in very many homes. Both father and son were members of the firm "PHELPS, DODGE & CO." It is not saying too much, to say that no man of his age could be more missed from mercantile, religious, and philanthropic circles of our City than Mr. PHELPS.

☞ The Excise Commissioners met yesterday in the Common Pleas Court-room, for the purpose of granting licenses, and adjourned without transacting much business. JOHN C. GANO, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Board, in place of Mr. [illegible], resigned. The Board is to sit for fifty days for the purpose of granting licenses.

Fires.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the [illegible] and theatre No. 176 [illegible] HANSMAN. Before the fire was [illegible] ages to the [illegible] is covered by insurance in the [illegible] Company of [illegible].

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER NEWS FROM UTAH.

[illegible] of Gov. Cumming into Salt Lake [City]—Negotiations of Col. Kane with the [illegible] Mormons—The Position of Capt. Marcy, &c.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 18.

The *Republican* has derived the following additional particulars of the Utah news from Mr. [illegible], who left Camp Scott on the 18th April. While his information does not fully corroborate the news already [illegible], it leaves no room to question the fact that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake City.

[Colonel] Kane, who was sent out as a Peace Commissioner, *via* California, arrived at Salt Lake on the 25th of February. He remained there eight days, and then proceeded to Camp Scott. He afterwards frequently passed from the camp to a place of conference with the leading Mormons outside of the city.

In pursuance of negotiations then entered into Governor Cumming left Camp Scott for the city on the 5th of April, and was met by a gentleman on the [way], two days' travel from the city. He was accompanied by Colonel Kane, and escorted by Porter [Rockwell], Egan, and other Mormons. His arrival was anticipated at Salt Lake on the 11th, and handsome apartments had been provided for his reception.

A gentleman well informed about the Mormons, [illegible] just from Salt Lake, told the *Republican's* informant that the general feeling in the city was in favor of [peace], only a portion of the leaders advocating resistance.

A scouting party in charge of B. F. Ficklin, about whom much apprehension had been felt, had returned to camp.

Provision trains for Camp Scott left Fort Laramie on the 28th of April. Col. Hoffman was to leave the [next] day.

Captain Marcy, with horses and mules and about [illegible] sheep, was heard from on the Cherokee trail, two hundred miles south of Fort Laramie. He had not been joined by the troops detailed by General Garland, but was awaiting their arrival when heard from. His progress was very slow, but he would reach Camp Scott by the 20th of May.

The mail party experienced heavy rains east of Fort Laramie, and report the roads in wretched condition. Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the official Peace Commissioners, were met on the 6th of May, twenty miles from Fort Kearney.

From Boston.

MOHAMMED PASHA—FORGERY—NAVAL—FORGERY—NAVAL—SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, Tuesday, May 18.

Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, arrived this morning, and put up at the Revere House.

[illegible] Finney, a young Englishman, who has recently arrived here, was arrested last night for forging drafts and notes on several Boston firms, and also on the firm of Thorburn & Son, John-street, New-York. He was held for examination.

The frigate *Macedonian*, commanded by Capt. U. P. Levy, was hauled off from the Navy-Yard with her officers and crew on board, and will be commissioned on Thursday.

The steam-frigate *Roanoke* has been thoroughly repaired, and is now ready for orders.

The Government sloop *Levant* is in dock, being overhauled and put in readiness for service.

The mails by the *Europa* will close here to-morrow morning, at 9 A. M., and she will sail for Liverpool and Halifax about noon. Dispatches left at the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 o'clock, will be promptly forwarded.

Nine Persons Burned to Death in Chicago—Three Others Missing.

Chicago, Tuesday, May 18.

A fire occurred this morning in Wells-street between Van Buren and Jackson streets. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of human life. Nine persons are known to have been burned to death, and three others are missing. The names of the lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Harrison Barjar, wife and three children, William Rehley, Mrs. Johnson and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building has been fired twice within a short time past.

Billy Bowlegs at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 17.

Billy Bowlegs visited the *True Delta* office and several other places, to-day, and was received with great honors, attracting thousands of spectators. John Maginnis, Esq., proprietor of the *True Delta*, made a speech, to which Bowlegs responded, expressing regret that he had not sooner made peace with the whites.

Reduction of Tolls on the Welland Canal.

Oswego, Tuesday, May 18, 1858—6 P. M.

The Canadian authorities have reduced the Welland Canal tolls equal to thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the leading agricultural productions of the West, and on the principal articles of merchandise. The reduction takes effect to-day.

Quarterly Meeting of the State Temperance Society.

Albany, Tuesday, May 18.

The quarterly meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held to-morrow, at Auburn. A good meeting is anticipated, as the organization is certain to carry the proposition for opening the constitution, so as to attempt to introduce therein a prohibition clause.

Escape of Counterfeiters.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Tuesday, May 18.

Three prisoners, named Keach, Kelly and [illegible], confined in the jail at this place for passing counterfeit money, made their escape last night.

The Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, May 18.

The U. S. mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well.

The Ship Speed Wrecked.

Halifax, Tuesday, May 18.

The ship *Speed*, from Mobile to Quebec, was wrecked 60 miles east of Halifax on the 15th instant. Her materials and cargo of salt were saved.

Burning of the Schooner Laconia.

Saco, Me., Tuesday, May 18.

The schooner *Laconia*, with a deck-load of cotton, and a full freight of general merchandise in the hold, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Tuesday, May 18—10½ P. M.

There are to this hour no signs of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Wickman, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, and about due at this port.

The Quarantine Trouble of the Persia.

The case of the *Persia*, detained at Quarantine on account of Small-Pox on board, and the conflicting jurisdiction of the Custom-House and Health Officers, has led to a correspondence, of which the following is the substance. Dr. Thompson's letter rehearses the history of the case. Mayor Tiemann's expounds the law in the matter.

Port of New-York, Quarantine, May 14, 1858.

Sir: I have received Mr. Cunard's note of this date addressed to you, informing you of the arrest of Captain Judkins, of the *Persia*, on a complaint of two Custom-House officers for obstructing them in the performance of their duty while the steamer was under Quarantine.

I have the honor to inform you that the facts are as stated by Mr. Cunard. When the *Persia* reached Quarantine, a case of Small-Pox having been discovered on board of her, peremptory orders were given to Captain Judkins not to allow any person either to board or leave the ship. This order was given about 8 o'clock in the morning. The case of Small-Pox was then removed to the Marine Hospital, the room occupied by the patient cleansed and fumigated, and the passengers and crew vaccinated. Immediately after this was accomplished, which was about 12 o'clock M., the ship was released from Quarantine and proceeded to the City. In the meantime permission was given to the assistant physician of the Hospital to aid in the vaccination; to one of the bargemen of Quarantine to fumigate the quarters from which the sick man had been taken, and to a steamboat to go to the weather side of the ship for the purpose of receiving the mails; but with these exceptions, no permission was given to any person whatever to leave or board the vessel.

I would also say that Captain Judkins acted in strict conformity with the Health Laws of the Port, and could not have done otherwise without incurring very serious consequences.

I have the honor to return herewith the note of Mr. Cunard. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

To His Honor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor and President Board of Health, City of New-York.

MR. CUNARD TO THE MAYOR.

Sir: Capt. Judkins, of the steamship *Persia*, has been arrested by the Marshal of the United States, on the complaint of two Custom-House officers for obstructing them in the discharge of their duty. The only obstruction was, in not permitting them to land, or whether to board the steamer, after she had been put in Quarantine by the Health Officer, who had given positive orders to Capt. Judkins not to permit any person whatever to leave or board the ship, without written permission from him.

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether Capt. Judkins acted properly in refusing this permission to those Custom-House officers, and whether he would not have subjected himself to punishment, and his ship to arrest, if he had done otherwise?

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

Sir: I received your note of the 14th inst. * * * I immediately transmitted your note to Dr. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine, and requested from him a statement of the facts of the case. In answer thereto, I have received from Dr. Thompson a letter, from which it appears that when the *Persia* reached Quarantine, a case of small-pox having been discovered on board of her, peremptory orders were given to Captain Judkins not to allow any person either to board or leave the vessel; that this order was given about 8 o'clock in the morning. The case of small-pox was then removed to the Marine Hospital, the room occupied by the patient cleansed and fumigated, and the passengers and crew vaccinated; that immediately after this was done, which was about 12 o'clock, M., the steamer was relieved from Quarantine, and proceeded to the City; that in the meantime permission was given to the Assistant Physician of the Hospital to aid in the vaccination, to one of the Quarantine bargemen to fumigate the quarters from which the sick man had been taken, and to a steamboat to go to the weather side of the ship for the purpose of receiving the mails, and that with these exceptions, no permission was given to any person whatever to leave or board the vessel. These facts thus stated by Dr. Thompson, fully sustain certain positions, in my opinion, in the course pursued by Captain Judkins. Had he done otherwise, he would have subjected himself to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as will be evident from the reading of the extracts from the Health Laws of the State—Art. 5, title 2, part 1, chap. XVI. R. S. * * *

In addition to this, the Act of Congress, passed Feb. 25, 1799, in relation to Quarantine and Health Laws, requires their observance by the Collectors and all other officers of the revenue of the United States. * * * *

Independent, however, of this provision of the Act of 1799, the several States have no doubt the reserved right of passing the necessary laws for the protection of the lives and health of their citizens. *

The supremacy of the State laws in this respect has been frequently sustained. * * *

The correctness of these views cannot, it seems to me, be called in question, especially in view of the admitted right of the States to pass inspection laws, and of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1799, that the Quarantine and Health Laws, passed by any State shall be duly observed by the Collectors and such other officers of the revenue. If the Collectors and other officers of the revenue could disregard at pleasure the orders and directions of the Officers of Health, in regard to any vessel subject to Quarantine, under the Health Laws of the State, the complete isolation which at times the laws contemplate, and which is often absolutely necessary, could not be carried out or enforced.

Their going on board and returning from the vessel to the shore as they might see fit, would no doubt render ineffectual all the care and vigilance of the health officers to protect the health of the City, or to prevent the spread of pestilential, contagious or infectious diseases from the vessel having the same on board, and subject to Quarantine. The strict enforcement of these laws, also, while securing the City in a great measure from the inroads of disease by vessels, at the same time contributes to the promotion of its trade, and thereby to the revenue of the General Government from the customs therefrom, for if by a negligent administration of the health laws, or the permitted obstruction by any person of the officers charged with the execution of the same, pestilential and infectious diseases should be introduced into this great centre of trade, the health and lives of its citizens would not only be sacrificed, but its commerce would be greatly impaired, and the receipts of customs therefrom proportionably diminished.

Mercantile Library Election—Success of the Opposition Ticket—Dues not to be Raised.

The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Clinton Hall yesterday. The polls were opened in the hall of the first floor at 8 A. M., and closed at 9 P. M. Up to 7 P. M., only about 70 votes had been polled. In the evening the members assembled in large numbers and the electioneering was spirited. The voters formed in a line, which extended from the door to the ballot box, in the centre of the hall, and advancing one by one depositing their votes. There was a great deal of pushing and shouting; boys amused themselves by pushing frequently from the entrance on Astor-place to that on Eighth-street, and back, carrying all who stood in the way before them; some engaged in sham fights, and many paid frequent visits to drinking places in the vicinity; party spirit ran high; the "regular" ticket was supported by those who were in favor of raising the dues and those who favored the "Reform" ticket were opposed to the proposed change. No disturbance of a serious nature occurred; barriers were erected about the polls, and half-a-dozen policemen of the Fifteenth Precinct guarded them. During the interval between the closing of the polls and the announcement of the result, the crowd, composed almost entirely of very young men, cheered and groaned for the candidates for whom each severally had predilections, or dislikes, and was quite as orderly in its behavior altogther as an assemblage of individuals of the genus "Young America" for the purpose of exercising the right of suffrage ever is. Some, who cheered lustily for the Reform ticket, appeared to be connected with the Fire Department, and would occasionally raise a cry of "Fire in the Fifth!" or some similar alarm, and rush wildly into the street. Others, standing on the staircase, raised their voices for the "Regular Ticket," and hurled defiance at the opposition. One, who appeared to be the ringleader of those who delighted in rushing through the hall from end to end, to the serious annoyance of timid reporters and others who stood in the way, at length mounted the staircase and attempted to make a speech, of which the burden was extracts from the patriotic speech of Patrick Henry, and defiance to the opposing party. He was almost unheard amid the noise and confusion; posterity has doubtless lost much in consequence. About 10 o'clock it was announced that the Reform candidate for President was elected. Hereupon a great shout arose from his constituents, and when it had subsided, the orator of the staircase stood up on top of the wooden barrier, in front of the polling place, made another speech and subsided also—not, however, before a mischievous youth had pinned to his coat tails a play-bill of the Broadway Theatre, creating much merriment. His descent from the rostrum was the more speedily effected in consequence of a gentle pressure from persons behind him, who sympathised with his desire to descend, and afforded substantial and rather premature aid in his effort to do so. After him another spoke in the interstices of an almost constant interruption, and then Mr. Servoss, the President elect, from the staircase thanked his friends for their support. At 11½ o'clock the entire result was known.

The following are the nominees of the two parties respectively, with the votes which each received. The first ticket was successful;

REFORM TICKET.

President—Elias B. Servoss, with Park Bank.
Vice-President—R. A. Bachia, with Williams and Stevens, 312 votes.
Corresponding Secretary—E. L. Molineux, with Daniel F. Tiemann & Co., 319 votes.
Recording Secretary—Noah L. Farnham, with Clapp, Kent and Beckley, 322 votes.
Treasurer—Chas. E. K. Sherman, with Bank of Commerce, 320 votes.
Directors—Walter S. Coon, with Schieffelin Bros. & Co.; W. H. Wickham, with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Charles H. Weidner, with the J. L. Mott Iron Works; Henry Bogert, with Carson & Hard; John W. Brown, with J. E. Murray; Joseph H. Lecour, with J. & C. Heydecker; J. H. Tiemann, with Daniel F. Tiemann & Co.

REGULAR TICKET.

President—Henry L. Pierson, Jr., with Pierson & Co.
Vice-President—Joseph F. Hanford, with Martin & Lawson, 270 votes.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles M. Catlin, with Ponvert & Co., 262 votes.
Recording Secretary—Henry E. Russell, with Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 259 votes.
Treasurer—Roscoe H. Channing, with Corn Exchange Bank, 262 votes.
Directors—Charles T. Adee, with James Wilde, Jr., & Co.; Wm. H. Wickham, with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alfred Lockwood, with John Livingston; Wm. M. Purdy, with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; A. Lee Ward, with Struver, Kohl & Co.; W. T. Sprole, with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.; D. W. Bordan, with E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.

Police Intelligence.

Shrewd Robbery and Singular Detection.—Two young fellows giving their names as James Burns and James Quinn, were arrested yesterday in a very singular manner. They had managed adroitly to rob the money-drawer of the grocery store of Edward Lyons, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, of its contents, containing $140 in bills, and to get out of the way sometime before the money was missed. After going a short distance from the store they thought it advisable to leave the neighborhood as soon as possible and accordingly commenced running. As they were crossing Ninth-avenue, at Thirty-fifth-street, Officer Lynbech, of the Twentieth Ward, saw them and thinking they were running for no good reason gave chase after them. The officer avoided, however, being seen, and stealthily pursued on after them as far as the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, corner Thirty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, where they jumped into a carriage and ordered the driver to take them to the Cortlandt-street Ferry. Calling Officer Rowland to his assistance, they arrested the fellows just as they were counting their money preparatory to making a division of the spoils. The two youths were taken greatly aback at this unexpected intrusion upon their privacy. One of them threatened to shoot the officers if they did not mind their business, at the same time presenting the mouth-piece of a six shooter. Finding that this had no intimidating effect, and discovering that they were fairly caught, they next proposed to divide their booty with the officers, if the latter would let them depart without further molestation. The proposition was not, however, accepted, and the prisoners were at once taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house. On arriving here, the prisoners discovered, to their great astonishment, that neither of the officers who had arrested them knew anything of the robbery they had just perpetrated. As the fellows refused to tell where they obtained the money found on them, Captain Curry had them sent down to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street. They had hardly arrived here and been "shown up" to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and his detectives, before Mr. Lyons made his appearance, and reported the robbery of his money-drawer. He at once identified the money found with the prisoners as that which was stolen from him. The prisoners—their daguerreotypes having been first taken and added to the Thieves' Gallery—were taken before Justice Kelley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. The prisoners are noted "till-taps," and one of them has been arrested before for the same offence. Quinn is a girlish-looking fellow, and quite modest. Burns is a hardened-looking youth, and seemed ill-mated to his delicate companion.

Additional News from Mexico.

THE BATTLE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI—SEVERE SLAUGHTER—THE ZULOAGA GOVERNMENT IN A TIGHT PLACE—RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, brings further particulars of the battle of San Luis Potosi, which appears to have been a bloody engagement. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"The news indicates the speedy downfall of the Zuloaga or Church Government. The Constitutionalists have won a bloody and hard-fought battle, inflicting great loss upon their antagonists, and they are almost everywhere becoming stronger, concentrating their forces, and obtaining possession of the most important parts of the country. Vidaurri, with a large force from the State of Nuevo Leon, met the Zuloaga troops, under General Miramon, about seven leagues from San Luis Potosi. The Constitutionalists, it is stated, were about 1,200 strong, without artillery, and were under the immediate command of Gen. Zuazua; the forces of Miramon numbered 3,500 men, and were strengthened by several pieces of cannon. It is said to have been the bloodiest battle fought in the country since the war with the United States. Miramon was completely routed, escaping through a terrible fire, and entering San Luis in the utmost disorder with only about half the force with which he went into battle. He lost four pieces of artillery, his baggage-wagons, and had a great number of men taken prisoners. The number of slain on either side is not mentioned.

A letter from the Capital says that the Zuloaga Government has not a dollar, and the clergy, having already spent a million and a half, hesitated to make further advances. It was necessary for Osollos to march to the relief of San Luis, and he refused to stir a step unless supplied with sinews of war. The Bishop of Madrid finally arranged the matter by promising to pay him the sum of $150,000 on the 5th inst., the day fixed for his departure. The letter concludes by expressing the opinion that this clerical military misgovernment speedily approaches its downfall.

According to *El Progreso* the troops of Zuloaga had committed many atrocities. Letters of the 24th ult., from Aguascalientes states that Miramon, after his defeat, caused all the disaffected who fell into his hands to be shot. *El Progreso* states, also, that a number of men from Oajaca and Puebla, on their way to take part in the defence of Vera Cruz, halted at Cotaxtla, exhausted with travel, and some of them sick. By chance Cobos, at the head of a band of Reactionists, came upon them, took them prisoners, and murdered all, or nearly all, immediately afterwards. One of them, by order of Cobos, was repeatedly plunged into the river and drawn out, and this operation was continued until life was extinct. The *Boletin* of Colima states that the troops of Mejia and Landa committed frightful excesses in Guadalajara, while in possession of that place.

The editor of *El Siglo* had been fined $1,000 for publishing a communication signed Sr. Sanchez, favoring Osollos for the Presidency, and the editor of the *El Heraldo* was mulcted in the sum of $500 for a similar offence. The decree imposing the fines was accompanied by a warning to the two editors to avoid the discussion of politics in their journals thereafter, and even to publish no political news, nor accounts of military operations in the Republic, no matter whether they might be to the advantage of the 'Supreme Government' or otherwise—unless copied literally from the official journal."

News from Tampico to May 1 is received. Capt. Trenis, of the American brig *Stetson*, whose case has been reported, has published a statement of the seizure of his vessel by the U. S. steamer *Fulton*. He says:

"On the 28th of March, the Commander of the U. S. war-steamer *Fulton*, and in spite of the desires of Gen. Garza, took possession of my vessel at the bar of Tampico, and put her before the city. On her getting up there, he put her in charge of myself and the American Consul, and I at once commenced discharging; but I was able to get off only three or four canoe-loads a day, for want of hands, and I cannot say when I shall finish or when I shall be able to leave. The Consul has named a committee of merchants to take off the cargo, so as to protect me from the robbery committed on it at the bar."

A Tampico letter in the *Picayune* adds:

"Ere this reaches you, the news of the operations of the band under Juan Jose de la Garza will doubtless have found its way to your city. After that distinguished chief had finished his depredation on the brig *Stetson*, Capt. Trenis, from your port, by first seizing her passengers and then robbing them of their money and baggage, they robbed the brig of her provisions and stores, and then landed all the cargo with the exception of her ground tier, from which they helped themselves to such commodities as silk handkerchiefs and other choice articles, until Capt. Almy, of the United States steamer *Fulton*, obtained her release, and a promise from Garza to pay damages after he takes possession of Tampico.

It is now thirty-two days since Garza commenced cannonading this city, during which period he has thrown over 1,400 shots and shells in the midst of its inhabitants, killing and wounding many poor women and children. Several houses bear the marks of the 24-pound balls sent into them. Garza's agent in this place, Don Joaquin Jimenes, manifests his unbounded satisfaction at this. He is now a partner and manager of the house of Garcia & Couturie, in this place—the worthy accomplices of Juan Jose de la Garza.

Capt. Trenis has behaved like a worthy citizen of the United States, and defended his flag in the most praiseworthy manner. I regret to say that Garza has some Americans in his camp, and one a doctor from South Carolina, whose name I will not expose at the present moment. Will the United States permit these insults which have been cast upon its unarmed merchant vessels to pass without a corresponding chastisement?

The perilous state of this city, of which you have been already advised, is far worse than it has been. Morning, noon and night it is under bombardment, and many of the houses are completely riddled with cannon shot and grenades that have been sent against it.

One house alone has received thirteen cannon balls, some of which were 24 pounders; one struck the corner of the roof of the American Consul's house, but did no serious damage further than to break a few of the slates; but the same ball rebounded, and one square further on carried away the leg of a girl, some twelve years old who has since died, and then it struck the window of the British Consul's office, sweeping everything before it, and breaking everything on the opposite corner, although it is a strong stone wall and buttress.

The throwing of the grenades were indeed most terrific, and has cost many poor innocent women and children their lives, who had neither part nor lot in their civil dissensions."

General Vidaurri had written a handsome reply to General Henningsen's letter, offering him his services, and in the course of it alludes with explicit contempt to the insinuations of Lockridge against him.

Among the names of prisoners taken by the Government forces at Orizaba, appears that of an American, Mr. D. Sidney Coolidge.

City Items.

Touching the "Rejected Tract" (On the Family Relation as Affected by Slavery) it is announced by way of a reminder, that the premium for it was not offered by the Tract Society. An American gentleman resident in Scotland offered the premium of $200, and selected the Committee of Awards.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the bill of William J. Haskins, amounting to $550, for services as Excise Commissioner, and duties appertaining thereto, was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

The Land Reform Executive Committee held a meeting on Monday evening, and after hearing letters from the Hons. Preston King, Frank. P. Blair and John Cochrane, passed a series of resolutions, which argue the necessity of some *constitutional* limit to taxation.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, *and therefore now is the time to purchase* SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. Singer's new family sewing machine, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—H. S. TAYLOR has removed his office to the basement of the new *Times* Building, under the *Times* Counting-room, where he is prepared to furnish every variety of Book and Job Printing, of superior excellence, at low rates.

Elegant Spring Goods.—New styles of CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES. New styles of SILVER-PLATED WARE. IVORY-HANDLED CUTLERY, of our own manufacture, (for which we received the only large Gold Medal given by the American Institute.) Also, BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., &c., Received this day, Per ship Investigator. All of which we are selling at very moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Preparations for the Summer Jaunt.—Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He has durable and substantial gaiters for the ladies, admirably adapted for traveling and country wear; patent-leather and stout boots for the gentlemen for like purposes, and boots and shoes for children that will stand any amount of hard usage, all of which he is ready to sell at exceedingly cheap prices. CANTRELL is doing a great business, the result of first-class articles and moderate charges.

Window Shade Manufacturers and Importers of CURTAIN GOODS. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have an Unrivaled Stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also English and German Damasks, Satin De Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

Important Removal.—The Agency for LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON, BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS AND LOCKS, has been removed from No. 203 Pearl-st. to the spacious store of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway where Mr. J. C. MORRIS will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

Stearns & Marvin's, WILDER PATENT, Salamander Safes. Secured by the "La Belle." POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS, 250 of which have been tested in accidental fires. Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

Patent Electro-Magnetic BURGLARS' ALARM Is a perfect security to your doors and windows, and protection to person and property. It is a practical thing, rendering every man's house completely burglar-proof. Call and see it in operation, and you will say, "apply it to my house as soon as possible." For full description and references, see circulars. E. HOLMES, Proprietor, No. 435 Broadway.

Sewing Machines. WHAT THE PRESS SAYS. The *Times*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and all the principal papers in the Union, acknowledge the superiority of the BOSTON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and GIBBS' $15 SEWING MACHINES over all others, for family use. At wholesale and retail No. 480 Broadway, New-York. Open evenings. C. W. THOMAS & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway. "Grover & Baker's is the best."—*Amer. Agriculturist.* "The *Tribune* says amen."—*Tribune.* "All that it claims to be."—*Independent.*

Boots, Boots, Boots, Boots. SHOES, GAITERS, SHOES, GAITERS. LORIN BROOKS & SON, established in 1829, have on hand a large and superior assortment of all the various styles. No. 158 Fulton, opposite Church-st.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines. These Machines make excellent work.—*N. Y. Sun.* PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Agents wanted. No. 489 Broadway, (cor. Broome-st.) Send for a circular. Address care Box 2,841, Post-Office.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

The Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINES are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office, No. 343 Broadway.

International Hotel, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., OVER TAYLOR'S SALOON, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor. The house has been newly carpeted, painted, and put in complete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable of the New-York hotels.

Bengal Plaid Felt Hats. A NEW ARTICLE, JUST RECEIVED BY BEEBE & CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY.

New Paper-Hangings and Decorations. FRANCIS PARES & CO., No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

R. T. Wilde, in enlarging and rendering more easy of access his millinery show-rooms, No. 251 Broadway, would notify the world of fashion and of business that he has put down the prices of his superb Paris bonnets, dress caps, flowers, ribbons, straw goods, &c., not only below the Broadway mark, but below that of other houses less prominently and conveniently located.

Green Turtle SOUP AND STEAKS, Every day this week, at PETTIT & CROOK'S, No. 136 Water-st.

MARRIED.

Hull—Kipp.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 13, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John P. Hermance, Edward H. Hull, of New-York, to Miss Lissie A., daughter of Abram Kipp, Esq., of Sing Sing.

Mills—Holbrook.—In Worcester, Mass., on Monday, May 3, by the Rev. Horace James, Matthew Mills, of Thompson, Conn., to Miss Mary Louisa Holbrook, of Worcester, daughter of the late Dr. Horatio Holbrook, of Thompson.

DIED.

Harper.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. Thomas Harper, after a protracted illness, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, the members of Blooming Grove Lodge, No. 183 I. O. of O. F., and the members of the "Caledonian Fusileers," are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 36th-st. and 11th-av., to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Dumfries (Scotland) papers please copy.

Williams.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 18, Robert Fielding, eldest son of Coleman Williams, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 West 22d-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Palmer.—In this City, on Thursday, May 13, of scarlet fever, Miles, aged 4 years, and on Monday, May 17, Emma, aged 6 years, only children of Dr. Miles W. and H. Angelina Palmer.

The funeral of the latter will take place on Wednesday, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 64 Rivington-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Pearl.—Very suddenly, Edwardette Pearl, daughter of the late Edward Pearl, of the city of Troy, aged 8 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Washington City, Troy, and Northampton papers please copy.

Phelps.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, Anson G. Phelps.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Whitlock.—At Harlem, on Monday, May 17, Catharine A., wife of James a. Whitlock, and daughter of John J. Davison, of New Brunswick, N. J., aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, James C. Whitlock, Avenue A and 120th-st., at 12 o'clock M., this day, (Wednesday.)

New Brunswick papers please copy.

Randell.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 18, Charles Henry, only son of Charles H. and Mary A. Randell, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Avenue A and 119th-st.

Humphrey.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 18, Mr. Daniel Humphrey, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 202 North 6th-st., *Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, May 20, at 3* o'clock.

Smith.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, May 17, Charlotte Stone, relict of the late Thomas Smith, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, J. W. Smith, at 2 o'clock, *this day, (Wednesday.)* Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Cars leave Brooklyn at 10 A. M., 12 M., and return at 5 P. M.

Barton.—At Union Springs, N. Y., on Sunday morning, May 16, infant son of Samuel M. and Henrietta Barton, of this City, aged 4 days.

Harmon.—At Buffalo, on Monday, May 17, Harriet J., wife of E. F. Harmon, daughter of the late Jonathan White, and niece of Jay Jarvis, of this City.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of Consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from these are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., 158 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption (gratis.)

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE. No. 653 Broadway. Pineapple Dress Goods, China Silk Crape, Pongees, Satins, and Every variety of Eastern curiosities, Wholesale and Retail.

HIGHLAND BONNETS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE. SEE THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL For a thrilling history of the achievements of the Highland Regiments.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

A MEDICAL WONDER. "HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM." Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; also, scrofula, king's-evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaints, kidneys, salt rheum, incipient consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. C. GORE, No. 369 6th-av., of Scrofula, or King's Evil. The Ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck, until the windpipe was exposed. It cured Mrs. Gore also of dyspepsia.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MRS. BURTON, No. 31 King-st., of Scrofula of the Neck, Head and arms. The ulcers had destroyed the flesh of the bones, pieces of which were discharged.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED DR. B. RICE, Nos. 33 Grove-st., and 24 Clinton Market, of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MISS BOWERS, corner 131st-st., and 4th-av., of a terrible case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Pimples, which had entirely destroyed her hair, and so disfigured her she could not appear in public for years. She has not a scar left, and her hair is completely restored.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED EX-ALDERMAN J. Kelley, Thirteenth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED MR. E. S. HOLLY, dock-master, No. 171 Madison-street, of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED NAPOLEON B. FRENERE, No. 263 Avenue A, of a terrible case of Ozena, which had assumed the nature of Cancer, and resisted all attempts to cure it.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURED ALEXANDER DEARBORN, No. 25 3d-av., of severe Inflammatory Rheumatism, Cough, pain in the breast and side, after he had been a hopeless sufferer for more than a year.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM HAS CURED 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral.

Principal Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st., New-York. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton st.

HUNDREDS OF SWILL-MILK DRINKERS WARNED in No. 130 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A great number of Swill-Milk routes have been brought in by our detectives, in the following streets:

West Fifteenth street.
West Thirteenth street.
West Fourth street.
Houston street.
Ninth avenue.
Troy street.
Jane-street.
Greenwich-street.
Washington street.
Twelfth street.
East Thirteenth street.
East Fourteenth street.
East Fifteenth-street.
East Eighteenth street.
East Twentieth-street.
East Twenty second street.
East Twenty-fifth street.
East Forty-first-street.
East Forty-third street.
East Forty-sixth-street.
East Nineteenth-street.
East Ninth street.
East Twelfth street.
Bleecker-street.
Eighth-avenue.
First street.
Avenue B.
Avenue C.
Seventh-avenue.
Sixth-avenue.
Avenue A.
Eighty-ninth-street.
Grand street.
Crosby-street.
Broome-street.
Elizabeth-street.
Mott-street.
Mulberry-street.
Cedar-street.
Broad-street.
Front-street.
Whitehall-street.
Thompson street.
Baxter-street.
Ann-street.
William-street.
Cherry-street.
Peck-slip.
Laurens street.
Monroe-street.
Fortieth street.
West Thirty first street.
Marion-street.
Walker-street.
Elm street.
King street.
Varick-street.
Gansevoort-street.
Chrystie-street.
Hester-street.
Hammersley-street.
Congress-street.
Forty-first-street.
Trinity place.
Spring-street.
Sullivan-street.
Vandam street.
Carlisle-street.

And many others, containing hundreds of residences.

BROOKLYN SWILL MILK ROUTES.

Summit-street.
Sackett-street.
Hicks-street.
Cranberry street.
Henry-street.
Concord-street.
Tillary-street.
Jay street.
Bridge-street.
Sands-street.
Henry-street.
Adams-street.
Myrtle-avenue.
York-street.
Gold-street.

OFFICIAL DISSECTION OF A SWILL COW From Johnson's Cow-Stables in 16th-st. FRANK LESLIE and his Artists, accompanied by the Health Wardens of the City of New-York, witnessed the official examination of a dead cow from Johnson's swill stables in 16th-st.

This number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER (No. 130) contains the official report of the Health Wardens, accompanied by Fifteen Engravings, illustrating the various points of the Official Report. This is the most striking and important evidence yet produced, and will convince any one who has hitherto doubted the rigid truth of our exposure.

Startling Illustration of the BRUTAL DOUBLE MURDER IN THE SKILLMAN-ST. BROOKLYN SWILL COW STABLES.

Important Letters from the most eminent Physicians in New-York and private citizens, with powerful Editorials pointing out the proper course of the City authorities, with a scathing exposure of the way the Brooklyn Common Council betray and sell the rights of the people.

Graphic and powerful Illustrations of the GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT UTICA, of the COURT-MARTIAL UPON GENERAL TWIGGS, of the GRAVE OF PRESIDENT MONROE, of PERSONAL ADVENTURES IN CALIFORNIA, of the GRAND AND ROYAL FETES IN HAVANA. Together with beautiful Tales, Foreign and Domestic News, Gossip of the World, Parlor Gossip for Ladies, Editorials, Literature, Music, Drama, Chess Column, &c., &c. To be had at all News Dépôts in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c.

CHINA AND GLASS. EBENEZER COLLAMORE Is now prepared to offer to the public FROM RECENT IMPORTATIONS, a large and well selected stock of FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SETS of the latest style and best quality. CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, comprising a great variety of neat and beautiful patterns. WEDGWOOD, a full assortment of this chaste and unique ware. Also, a large collection of PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES at very low prices. BLUE INDIA CHINA, by the set or piece. WHITE STONE DINNER AND TEA WARE of superior quality and new shapes, which will be sold at reasonable prices. EBENEZER COLLAMORE, No. 483 Broadway, below Canal-st.

REMOVAL. THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st. TO THEIR NEW OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. J. Milton Smith, Secretary. New-York, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE. LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS. SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS. IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS. CEDAR LINED TRUNKS, for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c. JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer, No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

HIGHLAND BONNETS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE. SEE THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL For a thrilling history of the achievements of the Highland Regiments.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents. DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19. F. H. BOWNE, President. C. D. F. Burns, Secretary.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF—THE EXTENSIVE assortment of sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks, and superior traveling bags, at No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway. JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer.

[illegible] We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of OIL PAINTINGS [illegible] Of the following manufacture: NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO., NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS, JOHN CROSSLEY & SON, H. BRINTON & SON, PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE, LOWELL CO., HARTFORD CO., AUBURN, N. Y., PELTONS, PHILADELPHIA. OIL-CLOTHS, Of all the principal manufacturers. CANTON MATTINGS, WORSTED AND WOOLEN [illegible] Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of [illegible] WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Nos. 80 and 82 [illegible], near Broadway.

ALBERT FREESTONE. THE COMPANY SUPPLY, FROM THEIR QUARRIES at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the ALBERT FREESTONE, of EITHER COLOR, delivered at any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned. Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE, admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect. Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color. The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch. SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary. Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau-st., over the Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, No. 41 John-st., Importers of BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL, Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles, Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c. DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, THE LATEST PARIS STYLES, Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c. Gold and Silver Fringes, Stars, Lace, &c., For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

PORK, HAM, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE AT WHOLESALE. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS LOW FOR CASH: New Mess Pork. Fresh Dairy Butter. New Mess Beef. Mild Rich Cheese. City Smoked Hams. Green and Black Teas. Smoked Shoulders. Rice, Barley, Starch. City Smoked Beef. Candles, Vinegar, Soap. Lard and Oils. Beans, Apples, Peas. All best quality, selected for City and country trade. ALLAN & ROSE, No. 230 Washington-st.

GENUINE FARINA EAU DE COLOGNE. Sole Agency for America removed from No. 35 to No. 80 Liberty-st., where the new stock of all leading styles is open for inspection. Wholesale price currents can be had by addressing J. M. FARINA, No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES! A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES. James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CASH CAPITAL $300,000, With a large surplus. Office NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

CARPETING. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., Are now offering English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard. English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard. English Brussels at $1 10 per yard. English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard. Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

J. M. HAGER, Will give his annual FLORAL CONCERT, OR MAY FESTIVAL, At the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY, May 20, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be procured at JAMES R. LENT'S Music Store, No. 289 Fulton-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert. The Piano used on this occasion is one of Stodart's celebrated instruments, from the warerooms of James R. Lent, No. 289 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Agents for the BOSTON FAUCET CO., Offer for sale a full assortment of the self-closing or ratchet faucets, which are warranted to prevent all accidents by flooding, caused by carelessly leaving the tap open. The public are invited to examine the same in operation at the warerooms No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York.

HIGHLAND BONNETS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE. SEE THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL For a thrilling history of the achievements of the Highland Regiments.

WINDOW SHADES. Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts. Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail. N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

CERTAIN CURE FOR NEURALGIA. Neuralgia and Rheumatism, particularly in the head and face, effectually cured by the ANNIHILATOR, a remedy discovered by Dr. WHEELER, No. 489 Broadway, (late of No. 426 Broadway,) where it is for sale in $1 and $3 bottles. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis.

HIGHLAND BONNETS, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE. SEE THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL For a thrilling history of the achievements of the Highland Regiments.

MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS. For practice and instruction IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, No. 340 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Circulars, with terms, &c., &c., on application.

J. C. HARGER, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Desk at this office.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A COMPOUND OF Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp-skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair-Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

THE RELIEF AFFORDED BY DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar affections, has given that valuable preparation a wide popularity among those who for years suffered from such ailments. It is excellent as a tonic and beneficient in its effects on the system. Its history is one almost of miracles, one to which Dr. HOSTETTER can point with confidence and credit. Indeed, no remedy perhaps, in the same period has attained such an extended popularity as the Doctor's BITTERS, which are ever regarded as a certain cure for distress of stomach. Those who have tried it speak praisingly of its effects, and therefore we can commend it to general use. The BITTERS are free from anything calculated to prove injurious to the system, or objectionable to the patient. Sold by all grocers, hotels, and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject; scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in these branches and the many useful arts, just published at $5 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES.—SPARKLING and Still Catawba and Sparkling Isabella, in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-st., Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, N. Y.

ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS.—And who ever nothing but "Ice-Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a supply of plated and Britannia ware for my numerous patrons, [illegible] they come in the good crowds to purchase them of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a respectable family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Understands her business perfectly. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and Newport preferred. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 4th-av., in fancy store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a faithful, trustworthy, and highly recommended girl; is a very good plain cook and a most excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread; was much esteemed for her caring, cleanliness and being willing, by her former employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of soups and game, fancy pastry and is an experienced baker; has no objection to the country; best City reference given; the other is an experienced waiter. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 East 11th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or as laundress alone, by a very experienced [illegible] Protestant servant, who has the very highest City reference; is an excellent, thorough, neat and plain pastry cook, and a superior laundress; neat about her kitchen, and always obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Protestant woman to go to the country, who perfectly understands her business, and can produce the highest recommendation for capability, &c. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 131 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to procure a situation for a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse. She has had long experience in that capacity, and can come highly recommended. Apply at her present employer's, Room No. 1[illegible], Gramercy Park House, East 21st-st. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; one who understands cooking and baking in all its branches; is an excellent laundress and understands all kind of French fluting; the best of City reference can be given from her last situation. Call at No. 222 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do light housework, chamberwork or care of children; is neat, smart and intelligent; truthful and conscientious to her employer; wants a good home in a quiet family; will be found a faithful and desirable person; will go for board and clothing, or $3 or $4 per month; can be seen at No. 2[illegible] 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 431 7th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. She is of a kind, willing disposition and has the best reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as child's nurse and do plain sewing, or chamber work and plain sewing. Would have no objection to travel with a lady. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 Elizabeth-st., near Houston, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would do chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce best of City reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing in a respectable private family. Has the best of City references. No objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at her late residence No. [illegible] 6th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing, and do up fine muslins; would have no objection to travel for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 380 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 282 Mott-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nursery maid; has had several years' experience; capable of the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly in each capacity, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 63 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewing, or as laundress. No objection to the country. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND PERFECTly trustworthy young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country. The best of City reference can be had at No. 33 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young woman who can give the best of City reference, and has lived in the best of families. Also, one as cook. Both have lived together, and can be seen at No. 166 East 11th-st., 3d floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 148 East 24th-st., between Lexington-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by one who has filled that situation, and has good references from her last place, where she has lived three years and six months; is a Protestant, and can do plain sewing. Can be seen this week at No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and the other as cook; both have good City reference. Apply at No. 223 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing, if required; is a Protestant; good reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 434 7th-av., second floor, front room, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady (a widow,) who feels herself qualified to take charge of a family, and would be willing to make herself generally useful. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or lady's maid; no objection to go as housekeeper; is well acquainted with housekeeping. Call at No. 118 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, with good City reference for industry and ability. Apply for two days at No. 181 2d-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 139 6th-av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, OBLIGING AND [illegible] woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days only, at the residence of her former employer, No. 79 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing or chamberwork. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, to take care of children and plain sewing, or children and assist in chamberwork. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 29[illegible] West 20th-st., top floor, front room, for three or four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress. Would have no objection to assist in taking care of children or light chamberwork. Call at No. 3[illegible], in the store, bet. 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a small family as cook and washer and ironer. She can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 109 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 2d av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; has no objection to going into the country. Can be seen for a week at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AND A PROtestant girl, situations in small families to do housework. Can be seen at No. 210 17th st., a few doors from 8th-av., in the bakery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY THE day or week. One who perfectly understands her business. Apply No. 7 Union-court, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A PLACE as seamstress and chambermaid; would take care of children. Can be seen at 254 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress alone. Good reference given. Apply for two days at No. 131 West 2[illegible]-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES TO SPEND the Summer vacation in a family as governess or companion, either to travel or to reside in the country. Address No. [illegible], Union square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a lady, a widow of 43 years of age, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of the house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references given and required; none but Protestants and private families need apply. Call or address M. L. P. T., No. 66 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, has been in that capacity for many years, will be found fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's family, is fond of children, and a good nurse in sickness. A pleasant country home preferred. Reference as to character and capability from her employer, who has known her for many years. Anything addressed to E. M. C., box No. 1,361 Post-Office, for this week, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children, or wait on a lady, or other light duties if required; understands dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; is of a kind, willing disposition. Can show the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 36 East 19th st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a cook who thoroughly understands her business, and who will undertake the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 107 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; ONE, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The other as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City references. Can be seen for one day at their present employer's, No. 8 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to take care of children, or assist with the washing; would make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., 3d door from 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Can be heard from, till suited, at No. 80 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or general housework, laundress or cook, in a respectable family, as the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL OF 17 OR 18 years, a situation to mind children or do chamberwork and washing; is willing to go in the country with a lady or travel; has good City reference; quick at the needle; wages $5 to $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. The best of reference given from the last place, where she served five years and a half. Call at No. 162 West 28th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress. Has five years' City reference from her present employer. Apply at No. 162 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in some good family, to take care of children; no objection to the country, or to travel. Apply for a few days at No. 72 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; fully capable to take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON TO DO chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children. She has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 78 North Moore-st. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COLORED WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, City or country. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 245 West 29th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., in the rear, second door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND ACTIVE YOUNG man, 26 years of age, and of pleasing address, a situation as porter in a wholesale grocery or liquor store; always acquainted with the management of horses, and a good driver; can write well; wages not so much an object as an opportunity of learning the details of the business. Sixteen months' reference from a first-class business gentleman in the City. Address, for three days, M. J., Box No. 220, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE young man and his wife, Protestants, without incumbrance; the man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a careful driver, and will assist in the garden. His wife as competent seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit; will do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; very best of City reference; will go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable men as waiters in a hotel or boarding-house, or would go separate or take charge of a house in the country. Both are men of experience and understand their business in every respect and willing to give general satisfaction. Address J. S. D., for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; one who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, or address, for two days, R. P., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; is a sober, steady young man, and has the best of reference from his last place. Direct, for two days, JAMES, box No. 150 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as porter in a store or hotel; can write a fair hand; is expert at figures, knows the City well; can drive single or double; would make himself useful. Has good reference. Address T. C., Box 109 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses; is a good driver, and understands working in a garden, if required. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at WALTER PARK'S, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN EMPLOYment as coachman, carman or teamster; accustomed to care and drive horses; will make himself useful at any business in City or country. Call for FRANKLIN TATE, No. 127 West 29th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLored man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN recently arrived, as coachman or groom in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; or porter in a store and drive wagon. Apply at No. 26 4th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man; understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; the best of reference given. Address M. K., No. 345 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A PROtestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE, AN engagement in a Straw and Fur Establishment. Is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages well and is a vegetable gardener. Address J. MOORE, No. 136 Clinton place.

WANTED—BY A LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVER, crayon, penwork and drawing from nature, employment. Address L. R., Box No. 152, *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN WISHES to procure a situation in a country store as salesman; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of character. Would have no objections going West. Address WILLIAM HENRY, *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, with good City reference, wishes work on a farm, or at a gentleman's country seat; he will be found willing, obliging, competent, sober and honest. Call or address, PETER, at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN girl, (Protestant preferred,) to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and be able to take care of a little child whenever she should be required. She must be able to talk English as well as German. Good wages will be given. Reference required. None but such need apply at No. 2 Depau-place, (Thompson st.,) between Houston and Bleecker st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, two domestics—one to do cooking, washing and ironing—the other as chambermaid, waiter and seamstress. Both must be well recommended for neatness, good temper, honesty and capability. Apply at No. 89 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, in this City, a bill-clerk, who writes a good hand, and is quick and correct in figures. Address T. B., at this office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; ONE who understands cutting and fitting and has first-class references, may apply at No. 75 East 18th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE, not over 20 years of age; good wages given to a person that will suit. Apply at 8 in the morning, and between 9 and 10 in the evening, at No. 110 5th av.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TENDing a steam boiler. None need call unless they understand the business, at No. 124 Chambers st., N. Y.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 260 6th-av., one door above 23d-st., has on hand a number of smart, experienced and well-recommended Protestant and other girls for City and country. Employers will not be disappointed by applying to-day, as several good cooks, Protestant nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiters, laundresses and housework girls are waiting situations. N. B.—No charge until engaged. A lady in attendance.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms,—$60 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars, address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 22d, 23d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the institute.

REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES. A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS, constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers. Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES AND TEACHERS.—The American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and governesses. Special attention paid to orders for music teachers. Parents supplied with circulars gratuitously. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted, three music teachers, (ladies;) salary, $350 to $600 and board. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ALONZO FLACK, A.M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A PARISIAN WIDOW LADY, OF HIGH respectability, offers a most desirable home to a small family visiting Paris. Persons desirous of procuring a superior education for one or two pupils, would find in her a trustworthy and qualified preceptress. Address for full particulars, care of S., No. 28, Union square.

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

AT ONLY $5 FOR A PRACTICAL COURSE IN DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, is giving a special course at less than half-price for the benefit of gentlemen of limited means. Four $5 seats vacant. Apply, this day or evening. Regular terms $25.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family; a furnished room with partial board; vicinity of Washington-square or Christopher-st. Ferry preferred. Address, stating full particulars, for two days, ROBERT, *Times* Office.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON GOULD, Solo Guitarist, enables his pupils, in a few lessons, to accompany songs and perform effectively the most difficult compositions. Address 20 Prince-st. Guitars from $5, or on hire.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 756 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency, provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address, RICE & ANDREWS, No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

A STUDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary desires an engagement as a teacher of Latin, Greek, or the higher English branches, either in families or schools. Any other suitable employment would be acceptable. Address R. A. B., Madison square Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Times* office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, wishes to devote a portion of his time to giving lessons in the Classics or English branches. Is permitted to refer to Dr. King, President of Columbia College, and others. Address HOWARD HINTON, No. 30 East 32d-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION, wishes for a situation, as resident governess, in a school or private family, where she would give instruction in the usual English branches, with French, in return for her board. Address D. F., No. 67 Laurens-st.; Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN PIANOS.—Now is the time to buy new or second-hand pianos at very low prices. I am selling $600 pianos for $450 cash; $450 for $350; $350 for $300, and $275 for $225. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos to let. [illegible]T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Grand-st., marble building.

AN ELEGANT GRAND DIAGONAL SEVENoctave rosewood piano, carved legs and case, four round corners, finished back and front the same, full brilliant tone, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SUPERIOR-TONED 7-OCTAVE PIANO-forte, with maker's warrantee for two years, highly finished with inlaid pearl work and pearl keys, for sale, at nearly half price, for cash. Must be sold this week. Call at No. 133 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—A NEW, MAGNIFICENT PIANOforte for sale, 7-octave, rosewood, with pearl inlaid, bought two months ago for $350. Will be sold for $270, if applied for immediately at No. 207 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANT-TONED, 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, (and stool,) with maker's guarantee, nearly new, for $100 less than cost. Has every requisite of a first-class instrument, as will be seen by calling at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

DEMAREST & ATHERTON, NO. 409 BROADWAY.—Piano-fortes, piano-fortes, at a great sacrifice. Piano-fortes and melodeons, at a great sacrifice. Piano-fortes, piano fortes, at a great sacrifice. DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED pianos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO AND stool, with round corners; a beautiful case and full rich tone, will be sold for one-third its value. Apply at No. 22 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THE EXperience of 14 years in Protestant churches, as organist and director of music, is now open to an engagement in New-York or Brooklyn. Address ORGANIST, Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SOPRANO alto singer, in a Protestant Church in this City. Address C. M., Box No. 3,833 New-York Post-Office.

TENOR SINGER.—A FIRST-CLASS TENOR for Quartette Choir in an Evangelical Church can be obtained by addressing TENOR, *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., in passing from South Ferry to Hester-st., part of the way by omnibus, a small gold watch, with chain, key, seal and pencil-case attached. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same with W. KEVAN, No. 116 Water-st., next to cor. of Wall.

WATCH LOST.—LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, ON Fifth-av., between Dr. Alexander's Church and 35th-st., a small sized Gold Watch—the number is supposed to be 4,273—and made at Geneva. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded at No. 67 William st., or No. 10 West 35th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, and excellent partial board, in a private family, in Columbia-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address S. C., Box No. 3,641, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and board in a private family, occupying a first-class house in a very desirable location. Apply at No. 15 West 20th-st., second house from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 661 Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Barrow sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 72 2d-av. Also, a furnished room for a gentleman.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 12 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 37 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady can be accommodated with a fine large room, or two single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferry. No. 246 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN THE MODERN-built brown-stone house No. 51 Concord-st., corner of Adams, for two or three gentlemen and their wives; also, for a few single gentlemen. House has all the late improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 244 HENRY-st., a front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE CITY.—SEVEral suites of rooms will be vacant in a few days, in the very desirable house No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., directly opposite the Worth Monument. Families intending to remain in town during the Summer will find this the most delightful residence in the City. The house is new and newly furnished. Table d'hôte.

NEAR WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on moderate terms, by application at No. 61 Joralemon-st., first house above Hicks. Rooms either on second or third floors.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with every comfort requisite to an agreeable home, in a social private family, residing in a delightful location, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address L. W., *Times* office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of obtaining pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in an agreeable neighborhood, can do so on very reasonable terms, at No. 171 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant square.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, on the second floor of a private house, with gas bath and all modern improvements, will be let, either separately or together; 8th-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick st., two blocks above Canal.

NO. 70 FRANKLIN-ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF BROADWAY.—Entire second floor, separate or together, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast served if required. Single and double rooms. Prices to suit the times. Inquire as above.

FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO OR three can be had with a quiet family, in a first-class house No. 401 4th-st., convenient to Broadway and Bowery, where every comfort may be enjoyed.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two or three single gentlemen with good rooms, breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 307 West 20th-st. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, can be accommodated at No. 57 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bleecker-st. Location very desirable.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders. Inquire, with reference, at No. 3 North Moore-st.

MRS. MOORE OF NO. 53 WEST SIXTEENTH-st., late of No. 30 West 16th-st., has a parlor and bedroom; one single room to let, with board.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

$1.50 PER WEEK.—A FURNISHED ROOM, on the third floor, to let to a gentleman. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker.

HOTELS.

CLINTON PLACE HOTEL.

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with full board at Two Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $3 per day. The Restaurant is open at all hours from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M. PARKER JONES, J. O. BARTELS.

BIXBY'S HOTEL, NO. 834 BROADWAY, between 12th and 13th sts., (on the European plan,) is very convenient, by the stages and cars, to the business part of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

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GLAD TIDINGS FOR THE MILLION!—Do you wish to live—then consult me. By inclosing $2 I will send you upwards of 2,000 receipts from which you can make easily a comfortable living, and if followed energetically up, a fortune in my receipts. All the arcana, ways and modes of life are set forth. They are "Alladin's Wonderful Lamp." With them you can secure health, ease and fortune. They are a boon worth gold, and once in possession of, you can cope with all the learning, science and arts with which the "New School" of the Nineteenth Century abounds. Address Professor F. GERALD, Eblana Cottage, Bergen-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good business talents; one who has some knowledge of the trade and can command $4,000 or $5,000, in a dry-goods manufacturing business, safe, respectable and profitable. To a young man of the right character, this would prove an opportunity seldom offered. The best of references given and required. Address, with real name, RICHARDSON, at this office.

TO FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.—THE advertiser, having the letters patent for the best portable Iron Burr Grist Mill ever invented, patented March 9, 1858, desires to make arrangements with some party to make the same; will afford over 200 per cent. profit. The demand is unlimited. Can be seen in operation at F. J. Austin's machine shop, northwest corner of Reade and Centre sts. Call, or address, E. J. HYDE, Proprietor.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $25,000 or $30,000, to spare, together with some banking facilities in Europe, is desirous of an interest in a respectable, well-established and lucrative foreign commission business. Communications addressed to Mr. M., Box No. 4,090 Post-Office, will meet attention, and be treated confidentially.

WANTED—A PARTNER (ACTIVE OR SPECIAL) with from $10,000 to $20,000, in the manufacture of an article used in almost every family, yielding a profit of at least 40 per cent. Improvement secured by letters of Patent. No wild speculation. Letters, stating where an interview may be had, will be attended to when left for M. N., Box No. 3,306, New-York Post-Office.

$5,000.—WANTED, GOODS AND MERCHANdise in exchange for lots in a flourishing city in the West. This property will double in three years, as it has a steady increase in value, and not inflated. Capitalists here own lots adjoining. Price very low. Call at No. 393 Broadway, office No. 5.

TO CARVERS AND GUILDERS.—TO BE sold, a quantity of wood moulds of the latest designs, imported from London, also a strong wrought-iron Press. Apply by letter to S. MIDDLEBOROUGH, No. 144 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

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BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857, Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858. The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

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ORDERS FOR BLANK BOOKS, WRITING papers, stationery and job printing solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. Prices low.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY POPULAR LIBRARY, NO. 827 Broadway, west side, between 12th and 13th sts., open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms one cent per day, 25 cents per month, $3 per year. All the new books added as soon as issued, from the American or London Press.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LET.—A CHANCE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 82 Hoyt, between Pacific and Dean sts., Brooklyn. It has gas fixtures, range and pump in kitchen, grape-vine and arbor, &c., in yard, and is in a most eligible location. Rent at the rate of $400 per year. Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 46 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, or J. E. PINCKNEY, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 277 8th-st.; rent $550. Also, two-story and attic house No. 250 East Broadway; rent $600. Also, store and dwelling No. 34 White-st., near Broadway; rent for the whole $900, or the store will be let separate from the dwelling. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John-st.

TO LET—VERY LOW—A FURNISHED FOUR story English basement brown-stone house, No. 116 West 38th st., half a block from Broadway. It has all the modern improvements, or the house will be let without the furniture. For particulars inquire of GABRIEL CHEVALIER, No. 300 Broadway.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park, with all the conveniences for a small family. Rent moderate. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, with gas and chandeliers in complete order, situated in Front-st., within one minute's walk of the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Inquire at No. 28 Front st.

NO. 180 FRANKLIN-STREET.—TO LET OR lease, two-story attics and basements, rent $650, or the lease for sale: has four years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each. $1,600 cash; balance one to three years. Inquire of L. P. OLMSTEAD, No. 14 Varick-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE, IN a pleasant neighborhood, to a family that wishes to live mostly by themselves; pleasant family in the lower part, No. 171 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of Mrs. LANE, on the premises, for this week.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 286 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE FRONT NEW HIGH-stoop basement house, with all the modern improvements. No. 219 20th-st., near 8th-av. Three years' lease given if required. Rent $750. Apply to 35 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE furnished, on 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply to W. A. WOOD, No. 33 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT store, No. 34 Beekman-st. Inquire on the premises. T. SMITH & CO.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A GENTEEL private family to take his house and board himself and wife for the rent. House first-class, pleasantly situated between Madison and 4th avs.; to an agreeable family a permanent arrangement could be made. First-class reference given and required. Address BARTON, Post-Office, Box No. 2,661.

A FINE COUNTRY STORE TO LET IN a beautiful village in the centre of a rich district, and on a great thoroughfare between a wealthy back country and a market landing. Rent low. Distant from New-York only three hours. A fine chance for a smart man with a moderate capital. For particulars apply to D. L. KENNEDY, Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.—TO LET OR FOR SALE on the north side of 31st-st., 160 feet west of 3d-av., a three-story and high basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; 2 lots of ground and barn, &c. Rent low. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, E. B. HOLMES, or Mr. THOMAS, 3d-av. and 32d-st.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market, and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 79 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 242 Broadway, in room No. 4, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 36 East 19th-st. Rent $900. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS E. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, a new three-story, high basement, brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in Nelson-st. between Court and Clinton. Also two houses in Cottage-place, Columbia-st., near Union, 2½ stories high; first floor will be altered for stores if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 3 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NICE small house and lot No. 179 Greene st., with or without furniture, in complete order and with all the conveniences. It will only be let to respectable and responsible persons. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE STORES known as Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., near Fulton. This is a rare opportunity for profitable investment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO story brick front cottage, No. 11 East Baltic-st., near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience as housekeeper, wishes to take a furnished house in New-York or Brooklyn, the owners or occupants of which would be willing to board out the rent of house and furniture. The best of references can be given. Apply to WM. POOLE, No. 39 Burling-slip.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WISCONSIN LAND SALES.—THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY have about 480,000 acres of first-rate carefully-selected FARM LANDS, in Wisconsin, for sale; generally well watered—surrounded by settlers—many in the vicinity of large towns—all of them easy of access, convenient to eastern markets by the Company's River and Canal Improvement, and situated in a climate perfectly healthy.

Auction sales of about 100,000 acres of these lands will be held as follows:

At Fond du Lac June 15 next; at Oshkosh, June 17; Appleton, June 19; Green Bay, June 21; Berlin, June 24; Stevens' Point, June 26; Portage, City, June 29; Milwaukee, June 30.

Private sales will be continued as usual at the Land offices of the Company at Fond du Lac, at low prices and liberal credit, both before and after the above public sales. Also, unequaled water powers with dams completed, to be let or sold. NELSON K. WHEELER, Com'r and Agt. of Co., and of Trustees.

FOND DU LAC, May 1, 1858.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF ABOUT 160 acres, on which are a handsome dwelling-house and outbuildings, all in good order and delightfully situated in Dutchess County, about one mile from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains; about 20 acres of it in apple and pair orchards, all grafted fruit and of the choicest kinds.

Also, a farm of about 40 acres, situated near Hart's Village, in Dutchess County, on which is a modern-built dwelling-house, nearly new, with sliding-doors between the parlors and every convenience for a genteel family; there are three cottage houses on the premises, with barns, &c. Possession can be had immediately, if desired. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL BROWN, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange, or of H. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing, a farm of about 30 acres within 50 miles of this City. Address, with description, location, improvements, price, rent, &c., to S. R., box No. 4,333, Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.
Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1¼c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 8th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes, Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO RENT, IN PART furnished, a house at [illegible] Plains, West Chester County, N. Y.; [illegible] wings two stories and basement, beautifully situated within sight of the dépôt, and distant one hour by railroad from 26th-st. Station. Five acres of land and outbuildings. [illegible] or would be rented by the year. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or by letter to the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished, at Chatham, New-Jersey, near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, apply to W. H. FIELD, on the premises, or to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 183 Maiden-lane.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—For sale, a desirable country seat, on the west bank of the Hudson River, about one mile from Saugerties, containing 130 acres of excellent land, upon which there is a first-class two-story and attic brick dwelling-house, 50 feet square and which is built in the very best manner, containing hot and cold water, gas, baths, furnace, and all other modern improvements; there is also a farm-house, barns, carriage and ice houses, &c.

The property is beautifully situated, combining healthfulness, unsurpassed scenery, and convenience to village accommodations. It is only ten minutes' walk to the ferry which plies between Saugerties and Tivoli, so that access to the cars can be had in 20 minutes. Steamboat from the landing almost daily. The post-office and stores are quite convenient. There is also an excellent sulphur spring at a distance of two miles, together with many other attractions. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—THE RESIDENCE, WITH grounds attached, of J. B. Waterbury, in Stamford, Conn. The house is large, first class, modern-built, with 14 spacious finished rooms. The grounds, about two acres, are neatly laid out with an excellent garden. The place has a never-failing supply of pure water, and for beauty and health, the location is unsurpassed in New-England, and well worthy the attention of gentlemen from New-York. Price $9,000. More land adjoining will be sold at a reasonable rate, if wanted. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. J. B. WATERBURY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Clermont, Columbia County, formerly the residence of Chancellor Livingston. This country seat has a front upon the Hudson River of about one half a mile, and contains nearly 200 acres of land. It has a fine view of the river and Catskill Mountains, and is considered one of the most splendid and desirable places on the North River. The lawn, for its extent and the ornamental trees near the residence, is unsurpassed. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL Landing, ¼ of a mile from Railroad dépôt, a well-built and commodious house, having 14 [illegible] besides those in the basement. It will be let furnished, if desired. The grounds, 9 acres, were laid out by Downing, and planted with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The ice house is filled, the garden made. The place commands some of the finest views of the Hudson. Apply to J. M. MACAULEY, No. 53 Amity-st.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—THE PREMISES on the south side of 86th-st., extending through to 87th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., consisting of a very convenient double house and 8 lots. The house is located on high ground, commanding a fine view of the East River, is supplied with Croton water, range, &c. The garden with grape vines, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The whole will be put in thorough-repair for a good tenant at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 238 Washington-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, half a mile above High Bridge; adjoins the residence of Col. Lewis G. Morris; contains six rooms, a kitchen, laundry and cellar. One hour's drive from the City, or half-hourly by Harlem Railroad; one mile from Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Price $5,000. Inquire at No. 20 Wall-st. S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 5 minutes walk of the Railroad dépôt, located in Franklin-place; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 100 deep. Will be sold reasonable; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of ERI A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO. —Quarter mile from the dépôt, a beautiful country place, containing about 3 acres. The house is a 2-story frame, filled in, 16 by 36, with wing 16 by 36, well built, and conveniently arranged. The location is very desirable, and the property well worthy of the attention of any one desiring to purchase a residence in the country. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, containing 3 acres, handsomely situated a quarter of a mile south of Rye Station, on the Boston Road, in a good neighborhood, and a very healthy location. The house is a two-story frame, 36x42 feet, nearly new, well built, and in good order. Good barn, stable, garden, &c. Apply to JESSE PURDY, Esq., of Rye, or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads, having a very fine water front and view; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MOTT-HAVEN—house and lot, situated on Mott-st., lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep; fine frame house, 2½ stories, with cellar, out-houses, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., three minutes' walk from Railroad Dépôt, and about one hour from City Hall by rail. Will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold cheap. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 3 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FIRST-class dwelling house, at Astoria, 15 large rooms, with modern improvements, beautifully situated, corner of the Crescent and Broadway; two acres of high rolling land, tastefully laid out with garden and lawns, fruit and shrubbery, the garden now planted. Apply to JOHN F. WHITNEY, No. 100 Beekman-st., or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria. Rent, $500.

$325.—TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL the 1st of May next, a house desirably located near the village of Flushing. The house has 13 rooms, with a good cellar. The garden is well stocked with vegetables, &c. Omnibuses to and from each train pass near the house. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st., or to GEO. D. KIMBER, on the premises.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE AT $250 PER ACRE.—Several beautiful building sites of 10 to 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, about one hour's ride from 31st-st. Dépôt. Near two dépôts, with a beautiful view of the river and well wooded. Apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON STATEN Island, for a modern-built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 12 acres, 1½ miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond Road, suitable for a gentleman's residence; it is well supplied with springs, and two large fish ponds. For further particulars, apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 207 Bowery.

RENT $40 AND $50.—IN A HEALTHY LOCAtion, 45 miles by the Long Island Railroad, at Smithtown, north side, two houses with garden. Also, 3 acres of land, with house 26x40, near the village of Hendrickson, cheap. For particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, *New-York Times* building, Room No. 6.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The house is furnished, and pleasantly situated, overlooking Long Island Sound, and surrounded with trees and shrubbery. It may be had for the Summer months for $[illegible]. Apply to SHUBAEL E. STRANG, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ hours' ride from New-York, a beautiful country seat with 15 acres of land; house partially furnished. For particulars apply to H. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to LINDLEY H. MILLER, (Miller, Bloomsburgh & Miller,) No. 74 Wall-st., 3d floor, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 65 Cedar-st.

TO LET FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS—A Summer residence at Stamford, Conn.—a commodious, furnished house, with more than an acre of ground, an abundance of fruit and shade, and ample garden, planted for the season. Address Box No. [illegible], Post-Office, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, pleasantly situated—A House and lot—house 30 feet by 37 feet six inches, two-story, basement and attic; lot half an acre, with carriage house and stable. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ITALIAN Cottage, with verandahs, balcony, tower, &c., and view to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from railroad; has nine rooms, gas, &c., and quarter acre of ground, all in fine order. Apply to H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 40 ELIZABETH-ST., NEAR Canal, about 50 Sunday School or Church seats, new and well made and painted. Also two good stoves—to be sold cheap. Apply to HENRY MAXHO, [illegible] Elizabeth-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Récemment arrivée de France, sachant [illegible] l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adresser PARIS, Office New-York Times. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la couture, ou les modes.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, PARLANT l'Anglais et l'Allemand, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine, pour apprendre le Français à un ou deux enfants. Elle connaît parfaitement bien la couture et fournira de bonnes recommandations. S'addresser No. 81 West Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou dans une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique, (piano,) et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adresser PARIS, Times Office.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANçaise, pour coudre, et une bonne d'enfants jeune Française. S'addresser de 8 à 9 heures du soir, No. 119 [illegible] av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A CHEAP Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 3m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind in saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One high-door, trimmed with [illegible], in good order. Also, two with [illegible]. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call at [illegible].

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE, [illegible] high, sound and kind in harness and under the saddle. Apply at [illegible] Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.

On TUESDAY, May 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.
About 600 lots to be sold, located between 76th and 127th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 5th and 1st avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.
Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.
Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.
For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 161 Broadway.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the stables No. 21 Crosby-st., 14 valuable horses, 3 new road wagons, 2 top buggies, 4 rockaways, second-hand wagons, harness, &c., to close a concern.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—LARGE, UNRESERVED SALE OF BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD, OAK AND ENAMELED FURNITURE, RICH DECORATIONS, AND RARE WORKS OF ART.—Being the entire contents of the [illegible] house No. 122 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which at public auction offers a rare opportunity to all wishing to furnish their homes in truly tasteful and elegant style.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, the undersigned will sell the above valuable furniture, the most of which has been used but a few months, and is all in perfect order.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

[illegible] carved solid rosewood parlor furniture, two full suites in rich brocade and one in silk velvet, all made to order; superior rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, with [illegible] top; pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, [illegible] and brackets; Turkish and reception chairs, in three-colored brocade; and medallion tapestry, marble-top étageres, with mirror doors and backs; silk and lace curtains, French shades, Italian cottage chairs, centre, sofa and pier tables; escritoires, consoles in buhl, bronze and [illegible]; chandeliers, fine superb paintings, on canvas and glass, embracing landscapes, fruit piece, moonlight and sea views; Parian statuettes, and magnificent vases; chambers furnished throughout, in rose wood, armoire à glace, bois de rose; dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, marble washstands, China toilet sets, 600 yards rich carpets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with [illegible] pertaining to elegantly-furnished apartments. Dining-room furniture of every description—fine oak [illegible] table and dining-arm chairs, marble-top buffet, rich French and India China, cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, ruby and silver ware, with everything relating to complete dining arrangements. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather, and commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.
N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods. W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No. 320 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of Art, &c. also, a general assortment of table ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, [illegible] set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue [illegible]:
In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, castors, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils [illegible] to the house.
The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three [illegible] carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall étageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and voltaire chairs; meritorious oil-paintings [illegible]; rosewood library and secretary bookcase, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and front; [illegible] work tables, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, [illegible].
In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.
The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany [illegible] bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.
Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, étageres, pier and centre tables, lounges, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, rockers, enameled chamber suites, &c.
Also, velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, mirrors, &c., &c., &c.
Goods packed on the premises for shipping, by an experienced packer. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.
At private sale.
One horse and express wagon.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story [illegible]

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUT-GLASS WARE, &c., ON A CREDIT OF FOUR MONTHS.—RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 152 Broadway, a large assortment of American crockery, China, Rockingham and cut-glass ware, French fancy China and cut-glass ware, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FANCY GOODS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, and THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, fancy goods, works of art, embracing a general and beautiful assortment. They will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale. Further particulars in the course of a few days.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. [illegible] THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Partial particulars in catalogues, or [illegible] Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express [illegible].

W. S. McILVAINE, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. McILVAINE will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY this WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John-st., at [illegible], climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, [illegible], in fine order from P. HENDERSON. [illegible] Every convenience for packing and shipping [illegible] catalogues.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at the [illegible] of W. P. King, No. 382 Broadway, a [illegible] of carriages, wagons, Rockaways, harness, saddles, &c. Carriages warranted for six and twelve months.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., an assorted stock of boots and shoes, comprising men's, women's, misses' and childrens' wear, all of which are direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold without reserve.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF FRENCH Plate Mirrors, Oil-paintings, Engravings, &c., at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 21 and 22, commencing at 10½ A. M., at No. [illegible]-st., New-York. Will be sold without reserve, the balance of the stock of a large looking-glass establishment. The trade will find it to their advantage to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of sales, No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand phaeton, in good order. To be sold without reserve. Made by Lawrence.

JOHN H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS & CO., No. 46 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to city or country trade; without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of TORREY, BARDEN & CO., Printers and Stationers, of this City, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. JAMES D. TORREY, who alone is authorized, will settle the outstanding business of the late firm.
JAMES D. TORREY,
E. BARDEN,
W. H. GIFFING.
MAY 15, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between C. DELANO & SON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make payment to C. DELANO, who is alone authorized to settle the same, and who will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
C. DELANO,
WM. H. DELANO.
New-York, May 17, 1858.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
[illegible] Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 25), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] CHAMBER FURNITURE. [illegible] and warranted. [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, [illegible]-st., opposite [illegible]-st., New-York.

[illegible] FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR [illegible] manufactured and for sale by C. W. FISHER [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK
For the quarter ending April 30, 1858.

Cash Assets per Statement Feb. 1, 1858		$4,486,043 90
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$291,877 56	
For Interest	3,497 73—	295,375 29
Total		$4,833,419 29
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by Death, and additions to Policies	$96,760 57	
Reductions of Premiums	506 19	
Surrendered Policies and additions	21,101 16	
Annuities paid	3,274 19	
Commissions	8,347 24	
Expenses, viz.: Rent, Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Fuel, Law Expenses, &c	18,449 33	
Taxes	6,027 43—	154,657 01
Total		$4,838,762 27
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$131,648 33	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,394,036 36	
Fire Insurance account	54 57	
Bills Receivable	1,164 50	
Cash in Agent's hands	11,857 66—	$4,538,762 27

N. B.—The above amount does not include Deferred Premiums, Interest accrued and not due, and Premiums due at Agencies.

I have carefully examined the above Statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1858		10,390
Issued during this quarter		409
Total		10,799
Deducted for Forfeited, Canceled, Expired, and Surrendered		172
Number of Policies in force		10,627
Of which 9,730 are for whole life.		
Increase in Life Policies	253	
Increase in Endowment Policies	24—	277
Decrease in 7-year Policies	22	
Decrease in short-term Policies	18—	40
Net increase		237
Average amount of insurance on each Policy of increase		$3,326 66

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROB'T. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM SININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEO. R CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.
May 13, 1858.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.
TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.
REFERENCES:
A. Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
[illegible] & Co., [illegible]
[illegible] & Livingston, [illegible]
Messrs. Bowman, Brookman & [illegible], Jr.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.
Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS
Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—$80,000 OF THE TEN YEAR TEN Per Cent. Semi-Annual Real Estate Coupon Bonds of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, in Illinois, on Ohio River, 100 miles above Cairo, payable at American Exchange Bank, New-York. Company's charter perpetual and ample in its provisions, right to loan explicit, secured by careful deed of trust, conveying to A. C. Flagg, of this City, over 10,000 acres of valuable coal and iron lands, together with improvements, railroads, cars, machinery, buildings, furnace now in successful operation, and which have cost over $400,000, exclusive of the lands. Coal and iron both superior, exhaustless, very accessible, and fully tested and developed. Capital stock of the Company fully paid, over $1,000,000.
These bonds are the remainder of $120,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $200,000, the entire debt of the company.
The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 300 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.
The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.
To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.
They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by
MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.
On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.
Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.
Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
New-York, May 12, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, May 11, 1858.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors of the first class, viz.:

HENRY STOKES,	JEROMUS J. JOHNSON,
DANIEL BURTNETT,	EDMUND COFFIN,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
HENRY A. KERR,	JACOB HARSEN,
JAMES H. HENRY,	GEORGE D. MORGAN.

At a subsequent meeting, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

[illegible] MONEY TO LOAN.—WE HAVE these several sums to loan on bond and mortgage in this City. Also, some loans will be made on good property in Newark, N. J.
BENEDICT & CO., No. 18 Nassau-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property, by the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, office No. 130 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, May 5, 1858.
[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 28th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 30th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.
No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, on receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 30th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.
The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seven-twentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made, and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.
By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.
Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g-Fd. of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.] AN ACT
Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.
SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.
SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.
SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.
WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
APRIL 12, 1858. President of the Senate.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, May 5, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11, and reopened on the morning of Saturday, June 12. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 183 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
New-York, May 18, 1858.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible], New-York at 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

$2,000 OR $3,000 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage, on a beautifully improved country residence, in the city of Rahway, N. J., worth at the lowest valuation $10,000. Interest, 7 per cent., which may be made payable in the City of New-York. Address THOMAS H. SHAFER, Master in Chancery, Rahway, N. J.

CITY OF ST. PAUL TWELVE PER CENT. COUPON MUNICIPAL BONDS.—SEWERAGE—Coupons February and August, payable at Metropolitan Bank. Total issue, $150,000. Balance unsold, $16,000, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

MORTGAGES PURCHASED.—FIRST MORTGAGES on real estate in New-York, or other good security, purchased by C. P. SCHERMERHORN, fourth floor, No. 30 Broadway.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPANIES throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 30 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
A. BUCK, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on the 30th inst.
May 14, 1858. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at *lowest freights without charge*.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland or Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth-st. JOHN MACDONALD.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from those mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The subscribers offer for sale Printing Machines of the following sizes:
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 37x52.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x51.
1 Double-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 41x30½.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 30x31.
1 Single-Cylinder Printing Machine, bed 37x49.
1 Job Printing Machine, bed 13x18.
2 Card Printing Machines.
Several Hand Presses, with steam and self-inking machine.
The above have been in use but a short time, have been put in complete order, and will be sold at very low prices. Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st.
Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.
Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.
Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.
First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50
Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.
The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR......June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL......July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the Mails:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY......May 22	WEDNESDAY......June 9
SATURDAY......July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $100 | Second Cabin ... $60
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858.—THE FIRST-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20. | July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.
Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.
This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:30 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., &c. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.
Fare 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.
We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange after Jan. 1, 1859.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 38 to 45 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING-CARDS—NEW PARIS STYLES, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at E. VERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION.
RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED. Just issued, a small pamphlet on this new and important practice in Special Diseases, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., &c., &c. Gratis on application, or mailed free, in a sealed letter envelope, by remitting three postage stamps. Address or call on the author, No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The prompt action of this celebrated Extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully-purifying qualities, manifested in the worst case of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the very best and safest remedy that can be used. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 53 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M. except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 323 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bott'e. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—OF ALL remedies, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and thorough cure of certain diseases without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in habits or business. Many are cured in one day. Price $1 only, with a medical book. No. 3 Division-st., the only place. The Doctor rescues more young men from destruction every day than any other ten M. D.'s in ten years.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN [illegible] [illegible] cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M., and 1 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetiser, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 312 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 85 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

OCULISTS.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 426 Broome-st., late No. 483 Broadway, devotes attention exclusively to the eye. An experience of 20 years as an oculist in this City enables him to guarantee success in all curable cases. Office hours, 9 to 4 o'clock. French artificial eyes inserted.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, May 22. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and ST. MARY'S, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.
Freight is now taken at six cents per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passengers and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 38 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW MAIL LINE,
VIA
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD,
AND
STEAMER ISLAND BELLE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON, CONN.
LEAVING SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN,
DAILY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
RETURNING,
THE STEAMER ISLAND BELLE
WILL LEAVE STONINGTON DAILY AT 7:30 A. M.;
NEW-LONDON AT 8:30 A. M.
THROUGH FARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON, MEALS ON BOAT INCLUDED, $2 25.
J. N. SAUNDERS,
CAPTAIN STEAMER ISLAND BELLE.
CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer *TRAVELER, Captain BOWNS, every night at 11.* Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6¾, and Newburg at 7¾, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 66 South-st., corner Pine.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

REMOVALS.

T. A. HOWLAND, OF THE LATE FIRM of WHITE, HOWLAND & CO., has removed to the offices recently occupied by Messrs. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, No. 54 William-st., where he is prepared to furnish Railroad Companies with iron and equipments, and negotiate their securities.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD DEWEY against CLARK and JOHN F. SHEPARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and seventy four dollars and ninety-[illegible] cents, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixteen cents from Dec. 12, 1857, and interest on five hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 2d day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1858.
G. E. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1858. ap21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY, ss.—THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY against JOHN McCAULEY and —— his wife, [illegible] Clarke and Alletta, his wife, Oliver Davison, John M. Bronson, Maria Roe, Ann O'Hair, Harriet Russell, Nathaniel Wilder, Erastus Coovel, Michael Larkin, William Jackson, Esther Donahue, Catharine Spain, Timothy Kinney, Peter Mooney, Ellen Taylor, Ellen Tooling, Dennis Cavenagh, Joseph F. Lambert, James Daley, Honora Dugan, Robert Narin, and Emory McClellan.—To the defendants before named: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action of the plaintiffs above named, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of October, 1857, and is there on file; and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on us, at the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint, and serve a copy of said answer in twenty days after service of this summons upon you, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for judgment against you for the relief demanded in said complaint. JENKINS & COOPER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
For John McCauley, and —— McCauley his wife.
ap21-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL B. RINDGE AND HENRY A. RICE against JAMES JOHNSON, JOHN F. DRIGGS, P. RICHARDSON, JOHN DOE, composing the firm of P. Richardson & Co., and N. W. WHITTEMORE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 2d day of November, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 8, 1858.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plffs' Att'ys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 11th day of May, 1858.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plffs' Att'ys.
my13-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller of the State of New-York, against ELIAS F. DRAKE, HENRY P. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM McCORD, and MARGARET his wife, SAMUEL C. KIPP, and MARTHA H. his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To ELIAS F. DRAKE and HENRY P. GALLOWAY, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9, 1858. G. TILLOTSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1858. ap14-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—GILBERT H. COOPER against ZACHARIAH ROGERS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ZACHARIAH ROGERS, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, on the 29th day of March, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 29, 1858.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my12-law6wW* Riverhead, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent; Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of July, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible]
EDW. FORBES TRAVIS, Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
my12-law6wW*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following subjects, viz.:
Repairing house of Engine Company No. 1.
Building a new engine for Company No. 15.
Having new wheels placed on carriage of Hose No. 38.
Painting old engine for Company No. 51.
Paying bill of James Smith, for repairs to engine No. 4.
Giving Hose Company No. 11 a new carriage.
An Ordinance for the Better Regulation of the Fire Department, submitted by the Board of Engineers and Foremen.
Placing water-closet and shed in yard of hook and ladder No. 14.
Giving Hose Company No. 32 a new carriage.
Petition of Engine Company No. 42, for a new location.
Relative to new hose for the Fire Department.
Petition of Pacific Engine Company No. 28, for fire telegraph in their house.
Petition of Fire Companies, for increase of the present allowance for gas.
Relative to lease of house of Hose Company No. 13.
Relative to a carriage for Hose Company No. 2.
Relative to a carriage for Hose Company No. 58.
Relative to bells on Marion-st. Tower and on the Post-Office.
Relative to pay for gas-fixtures for Hose Company No. 44.
Petition of Exempt Fire Engine Company for location for steam fire engine.
Petition of Engine Company No. 15, relative to a member who was run over by said company, for paying medical bill of the same.
Relative to Hook and Ladder No. 4, for a new house.
Petition of members of Hose Company No. 6, for more accommodations.
Relative to giving Hose Company No. 62 a new carriage.
Relative to giving Hose Company No. 2 a new carriage.
Relative to purchasing a location for Engine Company No. 20.
All parties interested are respectfully requested to attend punctually.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Fire Department.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CONFIRMING Assessment Lists: The Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at No. 8 City Hall, to confirm the following assessment lists:
Sewer in 49th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Sewer in 13th-st., between University-place and Broadway.
Filling sunken lots on 70th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.
Flagging, fencing and curb and gutter in front of Nos. 77, 79 and 81 Canal-st.
Regulating and curb and gutter on 6th-av., between 54th and 59th sts.
Also, petition of Jacob Weeks, No. 382 Bowery, for remission of an assessment.
Owners of property affected by these improvements are notified to appear before the Committee.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee on
THOS. McSPEDON, } Assessments.
GEO. STARR.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, Piers and Slips will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, }
MICHAEL MURRAY, } Committee.
GEORGE STARR.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, }
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee.
CHAS. WILMOTT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and new hose sts.) until the (19) nineteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins, at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.
The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for primary schools that are without male janitors.
The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and coal and wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 1st of May to the 20th of July; two-thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 20th of July to the 1st of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May [illegible], 1859.
Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT, }
GEORGE WHITE, }
DANIEL SLOTE, } [illegible]
[illegible] }
OLIVER W. LEE. }

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Murdered Woman in the Barrel.

Mr. KING, the City Marshal of Chicago, it is known, came to New-York empowered to collect all the information he could find concerning the mysterious barrel and its mutilated human contents, with a view to using the testimony on the trial of the supposed murderer. Mr. KING sought the assistance of the *National Police Gazette* organization, who deputed Mr. MATTHEWS to look up the matter. The body, after the inquest at Bellevue Hospital, was conveyed for burial to Ward's Island. Mr. MATTHEWS was obliged to open several of the pits, and to examine a large number of coffins before the right one was found. The identical barrel in which the body was found packed was then procured, the remains, with all the clothes, placed in it, and the whole brought to the City. It will be shipped to Chicago to be used against the person soon to take his trial for the alleged murder. The head had been preserved in spirits at the Bellevue Hospital, and still preserves its features sufficiently to be identified.

[Advertisement.]

THE QUESTION DECIDED!!!

WHO MAKES THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE?

Herring's reply to Lillie.

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding my intention not to be drawn into a controversy, since the liberal patronage I have received from a discriminating public has already rendered a verdict in favor of MY SAFE, which no doubt is the cause of your repeated personal attacks (through the press) upon me and the Safe I make; I therefore reluctantly reply to that part of your communication (having any bearing upon the relative merits of your or my Safes) by presenting a few facts, the evidence of which is in my possession.

Your several first questions do not apply to the Safe I now make, therefore they require no reply from me, and I leave that subject for you and those who make that kind of Safe, to settle between yourselves. You ask if I did not abandon *Wilder's Patent* for a filling not half as good, because the *Wilder's Safe* had failed, &c.? I did abandon Wilder's, not for an inferior filling, (for what sane man would?) but for an article infinitely better, as I had the right to do by articles of agreement with Wilder whenever I should invent or purchase a better article.

In 1851, I purchased the right of an invention, or discovery, made by J. D. SPEAR, Chemist, of Philadelphia, and obtained *Letters Patent*, dated May 18, 1852, and succeeded in rendering them superior to all other Safes; and in September, 1854, I abandoned the Safe previously made by me, then the best in use, as you must acknowledge, or why not have accepted the challenge published by me in November, 1851, to "test Safes publicly before a Committee of respectable citizens?"

You also ask, "Was ever one of my present-made Safes" (meaning, I presume, my new patent) "in any fire of importance, and came out with the books perfect?"

I will answer this question by referring you to some of the GREAT FIRES my new patent Safe (the only Fire-Proof Safe I now make) has been subjected to; of which certificates have been published in the papers of the day, and in hand-bills, copies of which can be obtained by calling or sending to my store, where some of the Safes so referred to, and tested, can be seen.

Names.	Residence.	Dates.
Thomas W. Price	Philadelphia	Dec., 1854
Prescott's Distillery	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec., 1854
J. H. Thompson	Lynchburg, Va.	Jan., 1855
James C. Lucky	Palo, Ill	May, 1855
E. W. Keller	Easton, Penn.	May, 1855
Edwin Seamus & Co.	Philadelphia	May, 1855
J. W. Emerson	Mt Bridges, C. W.	July, 1855
Messer & Brothers	New-York	Oct., 1855
Fisher & Brothers	Philadelphia	May, 1856
Robert S Kirk	Mobile, Ala	Aug., 1856
O. C. Brown	Osawatomie, K. T.	Aug., 1856
H. Bailey and M. Baley	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept., 1856
W. C. Wheeler	St. Louis, Mo.	Nov., 1856
Avery & Evans	Selma	Nov., 1856
Hewitt & Co.	New-York	Dec., 1856
W. B. Sickles	Philadelphia	Feb., 1857
F. A. Dwyer	New York	Feb., 1857
George W. Mowson	New York	Feb., 1857
Thomas Stewardson, M. D.	Philadelphia	June, 1857
Elliott & Co.	New-Orleans	Aug., 1857
T. C. Snow	Waupun, Wis	Aug., 1857
Davis & Steel	Philadelphia	Dec., 1857
Mechanics' Sav. Bank Ag'cy	Americus, Ga.	[illegible], 1857
W. J. & W. P. Leslie	Bell's Landing, Ala.	Aug., 1857
R. J. & A. Cooper	Monroe, Ga	Aug., 1857
Charles Ahrenfeldt	New-York	Feb., 1858
J. H. Palmer, five (5) Safes	Williamsp't, Penn.	Apr'l, 1858

Above you have a list of names, location and dates of thirty-one (31) of my new Patent Safes which have passed through the fiery ordeal. Let this suffice for the present.

The *puerile* attempt you make to be witty, by associating my name, and the Safe I make, with P. T. BARNUM, *Joyce Heth*, or the *Mermaid*, is not worthy of notice, as it neither furnishes any argument in favor your safe, nor any evidence against mine.

You say you do not pretend to make a safe that *cannot be burned up*, but the best fire-proof safe yet offered to the public, and from which a *dollar* was never lost, by fire or *otherwise*, by reason of their inefficiency. The following written testimonials from some of the sufferers who trusted to your safe will show how far your statement is correct:

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1857.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen*: On the 4th inst., my two-story brick store was burnt, in which I had one of Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, (so called.) After the fire, on opening the safe, the entire contents were found to be destroyed. The safe was on the first floor, and did not fall over fifteen feet. JOHN S. MATHER.

From the Rochester Union, May 13, 1857.

We learn from Mr. CHARLES SHEPARD, of Dansville, N. Y., that one of LILLIE'S Safes, owned by him, passed through the fire in that village recently. Luckily, he had time to remove his books and papers from the safe before the fire, but a quantity of gold and silver coin was intentionally left in the safe in order to test it, and the door locked. After the fire this coin *was found melted and cemented together*, and the coin thus defaced is known in Dansville to this day as "Shepard's money."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1856.

MESSRS. FARRELS & HERRING, No. 34 Walnut-street—*Gents*: In answer to your inquiry about our so-called Fire-Proof Safe which was in use at the Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May, at the time of its destruction on Sept. 5 last, we have only to say it proved entirely unworthy such a name. The Safe was one of LILLIE'S Patent Chilled-Iron Fire-Proof Safes, and when found after the conflagration, was a complete wreck, the inside, with its contents, being entirely destroyed by fire. I will send you the Safe as soon as I procure it from the Island.

Yours, respectfully, FRANK T. FOSTER,
Surviving partner of CAIN & FOSTER,
Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape May.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1857.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents*: Our city was visited by a very destructive fire on the morning of the 4th inst., when a whole block of buildings were entirely consumed.

I fortunately was provided with one of your *Herring's Patent Safes*, which stood the fire nobly, and after removal from the ruins, looked nearly as well inside as when new. C. S. BARTLETT.

P. S.—I shall call on you and select a larger Safe when I go to New-York this Fall; in the meantime, I would like to have you send me a small one from your agent at Buffalo.

There was one of LILLIE'S Safes in the same fire, which was burnt to ashes inside, and broke in two.

HUDSON BANK BROKEN INTO—THE CHILLED IRON SAFE BLOWN OPEN—$5,900 STOLEN.—Last night at about 2 o'clock, the bank of Messrs. GIBSON & HENNING was again entered by burglars. The safe, one of LILLIE'S best, was blown open with gunpowder, and $4,000 in money, mostly gold and silver, $1,900 in city orders, and numerous notes, deeds, contracts, papers, &c., were carried off.—*Hudson (Wis.) North Star, April 28.*

I make no charge for the proofs here furnished, showing the insecurity of your Safes, when exposed to any considerable degree of heat, as I presume they were all (and doubtless many more) known to you before. But if you can prove that the contents of any one of MY PATENT CHAMPION SAFES has ever been destroyed by fire, I will give you *one thousand dollars* ($1,000.) When you have done this, and proved the insecurity of my Safe as effectually as I have yours, it will then be time for purchasers to seek a better Safe.

If there are any who have any doubts as to who makes the best FIRE-PROOF SAFES, I would respectfully solicit them to investigate this (to them) important subject, and call, examine letters, certificates, testimonials, and tested Safes before purchasing.

SILAS C. HERRING.

The LARGEST and best assortment of FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Burglar and Powder-Proof LOCKS, Wrought Iron and Ornamental HOUSE SAFES, BANK VAULT DOORS. Second-hand Safes of various makers, from TWENTY DOLLARS and upwards, according to quality and size, for sale at the Iron Safe Dépôt of

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
opposite of City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE AND BURGLARS.

The Alum patent safe affords the most perfect security against the ravages of fire and the attacks of burglars of any safe in the world, and being entirely free from dampness can be used as a depository for valuable papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury.

Door Locks,
for banks, stores and dwelling-houses.
An examination of the
Rotary Lock,
now in use, by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince anyone of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROSALIND HUBERT AT BARNUM'S.—After the long note of studied preparation, (for they get up nothing carelessly at Barnum's Museum,) Mr. J. F. POOLE'S special dramatization of "Rosalind Hubert; or, The Hill-side Tragedy," the latest *Ledger* story, is to be produced this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum. It is stated to be a wonderfully intense and beautiful drama.

[Advertisement.]

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament by burning it with alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease which have no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair, is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

New No. 1 Connecticut River Shad, in half barrels, quarters and kits.
Extra George's Bank Codfish.
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel, at the lowest rates, for cash, by
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
(Over Thompson's,)
Has now on exhibition the largest and most perfect collection of Photographs extant of the different members of the Clergy of New-York and adjacent cities. The public are invited to call and examine the same.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR THE COUNTRY—Giving the most beautiful, economical and convenient light ever offered to the public.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or West Indies, under the careful supervision of Mr. COATES, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 207 Pearl-street, four doors from Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Great attractions to-night—the new drama entitled the "Sons of Malta," a new drama (first time) called "The Indian King, or Life of Metamora." Miss ROSA CLINE'S first appearance in the farce of "An Object of Interest," and Mr. BLANCHARD with his wonderful Dogs, in the drama of "Ca.o." Four pieces, and only 25c. admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hetton Sewing Machine Company's New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—THE ELEVENTH HOUR—Let no victim of scrofula, salt rheum, or any ulcerous or eruptive malady, fancy a cure impossible. It is never too late to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment for external complains, or his Pills for internal disorders.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Aldermanic Committees—Swill-Milk Prospects.

Swill-milk and Alderman KALBFLEISCH forever! The Alderman who has the honor to preside over the Brooklyn Common Council, by one little act of his, has "squelched" all our budding hopes of a reform in milk matters, and set us back as far as it is in the power of a Board that will fix its face against any infringement upon the delectable swill-milkmen's privilege to poison at liberty, can possibly set back a reform which a thoroughly-informed and indignant public have taken in hand. But this is not all that Alderman KALBFLEISCH has done for us.

In Tuesday's TIMES we published the list of Aldermanic Committees which the President announced the night before. Brooklyn people, by referring to them, will see how successfully he has scotched several improvements which they had very much at heart, and how cunningly he has devised for the election next Fall of a certain Alderman from Williamsburg for Mayor. On the Truant Law Committee, Mr. VAN BRUNT, who was last year the life and soul of the Committee, the oldest member and one of the ablest, has a place—at the tail. Messrs. MCNAMEE and BANNON, both enemies of the law, are put upon this Committee—which is presumed to secure the Catholic vote for Mr. KALBFLEISCH as Mayor.

Of the Committee of Public Health, Aldermen SCHOLES and VAN BRUNT were the life last year. But Alderman SCHOLES was opposed to all nuisances, particularly to swill-milk, and super-phosphate of lime establishments in the heart of the city. Of course he and Mr. VAN BRUNT are left off. If either Alderman FRANKS or WALTER writes the reports on these topics, we beg to be favored with early copies.

Alderman WILSON last year was the intelligent head of the Committee on Opening Streets. This year he is honored with a place at the tail of the committee. Perhaps his place is made good by the addition of Alderman MCDONALD, of the Seventh Ward!

On Grading and Paving Streets, Alderman VAN BRUNT was the Chairman last year. President KALBFLEISCH has this year left him off.

The Finance Committee is a very important one. In the hands of doubtful men, much money would be made—at the City's expense. It is gratifying to find two such men of undoubted honesty on it, as Aldermen BACKHOUSE and KALBFLEISCH.

On the Fire Department, Western District, is Alderman BANNON, in whose Ward, if we remember, there is not a single Engine-house.

On Supplies, the President, probably out of a friendly regard to SAMUEL GRAHAM, Esq., has put Messrs. SMITH, FURY, and SCHOLES. Alderman SMITH, we presume, will write all the reports. Indeed, in the constitution of all the important Committees, it will not require a PALEY to discover very striking evidences of design.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The anniversary of this Association took place last evening, being held in the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street. The building was extremely crowded. Mr. BELL, the President of the Association, addressed the assemblage in an introductory speech, embodying very distinct allusions to the history and aims of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was ready to admit that as yet it had not attained to the maturity and usefulness that sanguine persons had anticipated. Still there was much of promise. Young men were crowding into the city; there was plenty of work for young Christian men to do, which the Church could not do. It was the object of the society, in affording facilities for such usefulness, to sink the peculiarities of each particular Church. Christ crucified was their only and common bond of union; they were determined to have nothing in their organization or character that was sectional. Their object was to take care of young men. Already they had a library of 1,300 volumes, and a reading room free to the public, without charge to any. Literary meetings for essays and discussions had been arranged. Last Winter the Association had been very active on behalf of the poor. They had raised a Mission School at the Nursery at Flatbush, and a corps of teachers was deputed there in rotation on successive Sabbaths. Their object was to serve as a sort of intelligence office, where assistance could, at any time, be obtained by feeble or destitute churches, or in Sunday Schools demanding assistance. He believed that such societies had done much good in breaking down the partition walls between various sects, and that the late revival, if not due in its origination to the activity of young men, was much supported and promoted by the agency of such associations. After a few other remarks, the speaker introduced the Rev. Dr. TYNG.

Dr. TYNG, on rising, was received with very silent and respectful attention. Our Lord looked on a young man and loved him, said he. When God had shown so clearly to him what he could do, by, for and with a young man, it was natural in him (the speaker) to love all young men; he could not but more and more realize the importance of the position of a young Christian just experiencing the Saviour's power in the newly risen light of a moral creation. Oh! what a condition was that! When they who were older contemplated the picture, it was almost instinctive to wish for youth again. Young men banded together in a Christian Association—how could he regard them but as an army of warriors?—how frequent and forcible were military allusions in the Scriptures, and not more poetically than truly had they been denominated a "sacramental host"—the host of God's elect. A converted American man in the middle of the Nineteenth Century! What would he not be privileged to live to see? certain to live to see the day when the enemies of God shall lick the dust. Nor was the work all self-gratulation. There were difficulties, and there would be the severest test of character. But when God calls out young men to work, he not only requires from them spiritual endurance, but he fits them for that work—he bestows the grace of endurance. The army of Christ is intended for a real fight—no mere parade or useless display. The privilege of such soldiership was quite equal to its responsibility. No man receives a higher compliment from God than in being called to "endure hardness" as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. Blessed is that young man. He may be hacked and hewed—dead he never can be. A head wind makes the fire burn the better. It was not for young men to imitate the Indian in his canoe, to lay his oars along and resign himself to be floated away on the still surface of the stream. Let him turn dead ahead against it, and if he does not gain a foot a day, how the very effort keeps his graces in active, lively and polished exercise! The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and those who bear reproach bear down to their successors more than their own energy. He, Dr. TYNG, cared neither for majorities nor minorities, but he cared for conscience and the sense of right, and, though but an insect, he cared for this that his rest should be on the rock of truth. And such was the great first principle that was to be inculcated by this Association. He had been reading an English review of CHANNING. His works had been characterized as an epitome of modern liberal Christianity, of Christianity so liberal as to be devoid of Christ. But theirs was a Christianity not of sectarianism, nor based upon ecclesiastical distinctions; but a Christianity growing out of Christ. For his part, he did not care much for creeds. They require a heap of warming in order to constitute them food that people may live on. [Applause.] But when he found himself mingling with men who stand by the Bible and cling to Jesus, he felt as though there were no intervening clothing between their hearts and his own. The great instrument of unity was the Word of God. It was no unity when men were confined in a pound. Confinement, confession was not unity. All the small talk about Episcopacy, Baptism, Presbyterianism, was as nothing more than the bells and pomegranates upon the vestments of the High Priest. Such things produced a certain kind of tinkling during the officiating services, but they are silent when he comes forth to bless the people.

The Doctor proceeded in this strain for some time, and told a touching anecdote illustrative of the deadening effect of attendance upon concerts on a mind [illegible] nity. A young man told him he had lost his hope. On inquiry, the Doctor found he had been attending MUSSEN'S concerts. How many, how seductive, how apparently harmless were many of the snares assiduously provided to entrap the unwary! A young Christian had no ear for expediency, no time for the syren. It was for him to remember the objurgation and the promise—"To him that overcometh." He would bring them from the open grave the message so solemnly delivered by his darling boy, and say: "Young men, stand up, not for ecclesiastical polity, nor for expediency, but for Christ, and he will stand up for you." Christ had never forsaken him, and he believed that in the hour of death he would even then be with him.

An interval was occupied with music, after which Mr. RODMAN spoke very effectively. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN, who urged, from various reasons, the duty of an effort in a collection for the library, which was taken up. The Rev. Dr. COYLER followed, and was heard with great attention, though 10 o'clock had passed. Other gentlemen addressed the meeting very briefly.

Mr. BERNARD GRENNAN has been elected Assistant Engineer of the Eastern District Fire Department.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

$2,000 Ohio State 6s,'60	102	285 N. Y. C. R.	88
3,000 do.	101½	200 do.	87½
3,000 Ohio State 6s,'75	105½	200 do. b10	87½
7,000 Ten. State 6s,'90	90½	350 do.	87⅝
3,000 do.	90⅝	150 do. s15	87⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	85	50 do. s30	87⅝
13,000 do.	85¼	600 Erie R R.	24½
5,000 Cal. State 7s	88	25 do.	24⅜
7,000 Erie RR con.bs.'71	41½	100 do. s3	24⅜
2,000 Har. R R 1st mt.	83	350 Hudson R. R.	31½
3,000 Read. R R bds '86	68	100 do. s10	31½
1,000 Mi C.R 8 pr. ct. 1st m. Skg. Fd.Cn.Bs	98⅛	250 do.	31⅞
		228 do.	31⅞
6,000 Ill. Cn. R. R. bds	89½	20 Third-av. R.R.	107
3,000 La C & M Ld Grbs	32½	100 Harlem Railroad	12
17,000 do.	32½	200 do. b30	12
1,400 N. J. C. 1st M. B.	91½	100 do.	11⅞
3,000 L. E. & W. 1stM.B.	60	200 Harlem R.Preferred	33
3,000 Hud Riv.R.1stM.	101⅛	200 Reading R. s30	47
35 Bank St.New-York	100⅛	100 do. s3	47⅛
140 Bank of Commerce	104	500 do. b60	47⅞
30 Amer. Exch. Bank	102⅛	50 Mich. Central R. s10	65
50 Park Bank	101	10 do.	65
5 Metropolitan Bank	107¾	50 do. b30	65½
50 But. & Dro. Bank	109	150 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	25½
160 Cary Imprmt. Co.	6¼	60 M. S. & N.I.p s. b60	51½
120 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	107	200 do.	51½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	73	50 Panama R. R. b30	110½
18 Pac. Mail St. Co.	70½	5 do.	110½
15 do.	70⅝	25 do.	110⅛
65 do.	71	20 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90½
50 do. s30	71	50 do. b60	90½
50 do.	71¼	50 do. b60	90½
100 Cum. Coal Co.	17	250 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44½
100 do. b30	17¼	100 do. b10	44⅝
50 New-Jersey Zinc	6	25 do.	44½
300 Chic. & R I.RR. opg	79	100 do. b60	44⅝
100 do. b60	79	235 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30½
50 do. s30	78⅞	50 do. s30	30½
10 do.	78⅞	200 Gardiner Gold Co.	1⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	90⅞	350 Hudson River R.R.	30¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, nb.	88½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R b30	66
8,000 Missouri State 6s	84⅞	50 do. s3	65
5,000 do. b60	84⅞	10 Mich.So&N.Ind. RR	25½
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	90	5 Panama R. R.	110
1,000 do.	89⅞	400 Harlem R. R. b60	12
1,000 Hud Riv.1st Mtg.	101⅛	100 do.	11⅞
25,000 La C.&M.L.G.Bs	33	20 Cleve.Col.&Cin.RR.	93
40 Bank of Commerce	104	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90
160 Cumb. Coal Co.	17	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	78⅞
25 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	71⅛	100 do.	78⅝
15 N.Y. Central R.R.	87⅝	100 do. b30	78⅞
150 do. s30	87⅝	160 do. b60	78⅞
100 Erie Railroad	24⅞	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30⅞

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Mis. S. 6 ₱ c. b.	83½	1830 Pac. M. I. S. '58	43½
3,000 Cal. 7 ₱ c. b.	87⅞	1,000 Atlan. do '58	79
1,500 La C. & M.R.7s	30⅝	25 Phenix Bank	107
3,000 M. & H. 1st m. 8s	26½	20 Artisans' Bank	79¼
2,000 Sac. C. 10 ₱ c. b.	74½	15 Am. Ex. Bank	103⅛
1,000 McCraken Co. 6s.	60	10 Bk. of Commerce	103⅞
2,000 M. & H. 2d m. 7s.	43	40 F.&C.B. of L.I.hyp.	46
2,000 C.Wat'n 8 ₱ c. b.	40	40 Bulls Head Bk.	85
Note J. C. Hallock, $300	$100	50 Park Bank	100⅞
2,000 Sc. C.&L. Co. 6s.	21	5 Artisans' Bank	80
2,000 C.St P &F.d.L.8s	15	20 Excelsior Fire I.Co.	99⅜
2,000 Mil. & H. 8s.	42	20 do.	99
2,000 Wheeling City 6s.	85	50 Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	100⅞
4,000 T'n of Cereseo 8s.	50½	50 La Cr. & Mil. R. Co.	8⅛
2,000 Missouri 6s.	85		

TUESDAY, May 18—P. M.

The telegraphic advices from the Quebec steamer and the newspaper files by the new Hamburg steamer *Austria*, at this port, (arrived this morning,) represent an improved trade in Cotton and in Grain, at London. The English Funds were higher, advancing, May 5, to 97½@97⅝. Money was had in the loan market in London at 2¼@2½ ₱ cent, a fair demand having preceded the heavy payments of May 4. The exchange with Paris was slightly against London, and some parcels of Gold were being withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent. The Australian arrivals, however, were quite free, and a million sterling was known to be at sea. The French trade accounts are slightly better, but the reports are still of a dull tone from the manufacturing and vine districts, and Grain continued low. The French *Crédit Mobilier*, after making one half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on the business of 1857, would pass the second dividend on account of the rebate on the value of the securities held at the close of the year. The nominal profits of the year were $1,431,000 on the capital of $12,000,000. The American Stock quotations from London were as follows on the Stock Exchange:

American Railways.	Closing.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct. 1875	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	82 to 84	
Do., do., free land, 1860	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	12 to 10 dis.	11½ dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	86 to 88	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	65 to 68	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	60 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 25	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	82¾ ½
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	94 to 96	94
Do., $100 shares	80 to 82	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	71 to 73	72
Do., $100 shares	23 to 25	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	87 to 89	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	85 to 87	

In our own markets to-day there was nothing new in the rates or demand for Money. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail closed steady at 109⅝@109⅞ on London; france, 5.13¾@5.12½ on Paris. The scarcity of French bills continues to induce moderate shipments of Bullion. The steamer from Boston will take about $400,000 for New-York account. The Sub-Treasury Office forwarded $500,000 to St. Louis, and paid out here $147,622. The receipts of the day were $105,005. The balance is reduced to $5,083,449.

On the Stock Exchange, the morning dealings showed less spirit among the buyers than on yesterday, particularly on the Bond list, the sales of all descriptions being limited, though without change of prices. In Shares, there was a concession of ⅛ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Hudson River, and Rock Island, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on more of the other Railways, while Panama and Pacific Mail brought ½@¾ ₱ cent. above Monday's sales. The same dull feeling obtained on the Street between the meetings of the Board of Brokers, and the effect in the afternoon was a further depression of prices, the general market closing rather heavy. New-York Central left off 87½@⅝ as against 88@88⅛ yesterday; Erie, 24⅛; Hudson, 30⅞; Rock Island, 78⅞@⅞; Reading, 46½@46⅝, and Missouri 84⅞@⅞ ₱ cent. The Land Grants of the La Cross Company were an exception to the prevailing dullness, advancing in the morning to 32½, and at the Second Board to 33 ₱ cent. on out of town orders. The Illinois Central Bonds were also in request, on the improved quotation, to 84 sterling from London, and $50,000 were taken privately at 89⅞ ₱ cent.

The absence of any considerable orders from without the Board, and of decided *Bull* support to the market within, were the chief characteristics of the business of Tuesday, as on Monday. Added to which was a slight inclination on the part of contract sellers to make something out of the disturbance to international quiet by the violent proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. This affair, on a buoyant or even moderately speculative market, would scarcely excite notice, much less check the usual tendency to firmness in the funds in the months of May and June, but coming on a dull temper among the dealers on the Stock Exchange, it is turned, like most negative news, under such circumstances, to the account of the *Bears*. The gloomy weather to-day assisted the depression.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,826,000	2,802,000	3,260,000	2,406,000	2,605,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,367,000	1,224,000	1,570,000	1,185,000	1,154,000
Ex. to France	337,000	354,000	443,000	359,000	250,000
Ex. to other F.P.	286,000	354,000	442,000	214,000	246,000
Total exports	1,990,000	1,932,000	2,456,000	1,758,000	1,650,000
Stock on hand	575,000	340,000	404,000	325,000	606,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	51,000	33,000	45,000	40,000	44,000
Ex. to G. B.	28,000	20,000	33,000	31,000	28,000
Ex. to France	15,000	—	10,000	17,000	—
Ex. to other F. P.	5,000	2,000	5,000	4,000	11,000
Total exports	48,000	22,000	48,000	48,000	39,000

The receipts of the week are comparatively large, for this stage of the season, and the total to date is, for the first time since last Fall, ahead of the corresponding time in 1857, when the crop reached 2,940,000 bales. The stock on hand continues heavy; 575,000 bales against 340,000 same time last May, and a large amount of exchange has yet to be made against the shipments to Europe. Of the prospects of the young plant, Mr. WRIGHT'S circular of this week reports:

"Since my last, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi have risen again, but not to so great a height, taken together, as in their second rise. The Lower Mississippi will, therefore, continue too high for the remainder of this month to permit the existing crevasses to be stopped. Of course, the danger of a general inundation of the cotton lands cannot be considered as terminated, as the annual rise of the Missouri has not yet occurred. I must repeat my last remarks, that the damage so far is unimportant as bearing upon the whole crop. After frequent rains for a week past, the weather continues cool for the season, and whatever might have been said a month ago of the prospect of a *very forward crop* must now be revoked."

The holders of the overdue Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, (due in March last,) and of the Bonds to fall due on 20th inst., are requested to confer with the Mayor of the City, Mr. PRENTISS, now in New-York, at the office of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 52 Exchange-place, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

STATE CANAL TRADE—RECEIPTS AT TIDE WATER.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Canal open	May 4.	May 6.	April 28.
Flour, bbls.	987	2,006	20,344
Wheat, bush.	5,760	93,136	420,464
Corn, bush.	6,710	19,030	46,711
Barley, bush.	12,018	26,026	114,924
Rye, bush.	12,018	3,553	49,185
Oats, bush.	22,456	42,644	139,361
Pork, bbls.	—	—	202
Beef, bbls.	—	79	1
Cheese, lbs.	—	68,500	25,300
Butter, lbs.	1,500	900	1,100
Lard, lbs.	1,000	—	209,400
Bacon, lbs.	—	—	96,100
Wool, lbs.	—	—	68,000

By the completion of the Virginia and East Tennessee railways, just effected between Bristol and Knoxville, a continuous railway communication has been opened between Memphis, Tennessee, and the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard, *via* Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, and Knoxville.

An evening paper has the following in regard to the Chicago and Rock Island Company:

"There is much speculation at present upon the probability of a resumption of dividends by the Chicago and Rock Island Company in October next. The following may be of interest to those concerned:

The earnings of the Company for the months of January, February, March and April of the present year, amount to	$327,000
And the expenses	187,500
Net earnings	$139,500
The anticipated business of the whole year, predicated upon the proportion earned in these months in former years, is	$1,308,000
Expenses for 1858	692,520
Net earnings	$615,480
Interest on outstanding bonds	120,000
Leaving subject to dividend	$495,480

or about 8 ₱ cent. upon the whole capital stock.

The Company is free from floating debt, and, we understand, is in good condition as to its road-bed and rolling stock, and has due to it from the Mississippi Bridge $100,000, and a like sum from other roads."

Our own figures for the outstanding Bonds of the Company would make the interest charge for the year $101,640, instead of $120,000; say—

Original issue	$2,000,000
Converted	548,000
Outstanding at 7 ₱ cent	$1,452,000

And the Capital being only $5,248,000, the resulting balance to the Stock, after correcting the Interest item, would be nearer ten than eight ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,402,480	$1,625,573	$833,161
Previously Reported	24,510,742	25,834,507	21,302,170
Since Jan. 1	$25,913,222	$27,460,080	$22,135,331

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—MAY 17, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulat'n.
Philadelphia	$3,107,200	$763,000	$1,566,100	$278,500
North America	2,554,178	1,169,713	1,885,526	238,008
Farm. & Mech.	3,561,019	1,327,443	2,832,111	283,620
Commercial	1,396,000	464,000	972,000	92,000
Mechanics'	1,702,206	536,051	1,177,218	132,405
N. Liberties	1,343,000	419,000	1,182,000	137,[illegible]
Southwark	810,878	290,495	639,316	91,[illegible]
Kensington	631,313	170,429	438,719	109,[illegible]
P. Township	656,221	257,696	568,205	71,[illegible]
Western	1,431,286	344,544	1,068,806	131,[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,061,661	138,843	879,389	102,[illegible]
Commerce	683,459	167,642	536,366	81,[illegible]
Girard	1,672,095	406,891	906,427	193,140
Tradesmen's	509,923	116,868	439,350	69,256
Consolidation	458,641	98,529	293,245	68,790
City	683,028	186,171	351,391	85,065
Commonwealth	368,080	176,299	317,749	66,850
Totals	$22,592,841	$7,019,204	$15,548,237	2,351,709

This statement presents the following aggregate of averages in leading items, as compared with the previous week:

	May 10.	May 17.		
Capital	$11,308,965	$11,310,165	Inc.	$1,200
Loans	22,190,934	22,592,841	Inc.	401,907
Specie	7,143,628	7,019,204	Dec.	124,424
Due fm other bks.	1,515,837	1,629,720	Inc.	113,883
Due to other bks.	2,754,973	3,055,476	Inc.	300,503
Deposits	15,260,858	15,548,237	Inc.	287,379
Circulation	2,406,482	2,351,709	Dec.	54,773

At an election held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously chosen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad: Allan Campbell, William C. Wetmore, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, Francis W. Edmonds, Charles W. Sandford, Horace F. Clark, John Alstyne, Horace Brooks, Albert Smith, Albert J. Akin, John Harper, A. B. Baylis.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency ... 20c. ₱ 100@	⅜	Illinois and Wis.	1 @1½
New-England and		Virginia	⅜@ ⅝
		Michigan	—@1
New-Jer. 15c. ₱ 100@	⅜	Tennessee	2½@3
Phil.& Balt.15c. ₱100@	⅜	Free Ind	—@1½
Interior Penna.	⅜@ ⅜	La. and Mobile	⅜@1
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind.and Missouri.	⅞@1	Assorted packages N. Y. State,	⅛ discount.
South Carolina & Georgia	—@1	Assorted packages N. Eng. State,	⅛ disc't.
North Carolina	—@2		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	105	110
80 acres	89	92
120 acres	82	85
160 acres	89	92
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.	
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.	
Bank of England Notes ₱ £		$4 85

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th ₱ oz.	1 20 —
Spanish Dollars	1 06@1 10	Gold.	
Five Franc Pcs.	97@ —	Vict. Sovereigns	4 86@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Old Sovereigns	4 81@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 83@ —
Prussian Thalers	70@ 71	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 05@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 50@ —
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ₱ c. pm.
Spanish Quar's	23@ —		

Real Estate....TUESDAY, May 18.

Yesterday Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold No. 103 (north side) Prince-street, between Mercer and Greene streets, a three-story brick house, lot 25x100 feet. Bought by ALEX T. STEWART for $10,100.

This day Mr. LUDLOW sold under foreclosure in the case of FRANCIS P. FURNALD *vs.* RICHARD SCOTT and others, three lots on the north side of Sixty-third-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and near the Bloomingdale Road, to ISAAC P. MARTIN; the rear lot, $1,330, and each of the others, $1,350. This is considered to be a desirable location, and the lots to be a little below their value.

Also, by Mr. LUDLOW, was sold under foreclosure, a lot on the north side Forty-second-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25x100.5, for $1,235.

By Messrs. RAYNOR and BLACKWELL have just been sold four lots on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 400 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 25x102.2, for $1,050 each. There is considerable inquiry for lots on the east side of the Park, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, all the way up to One Hundred and Sixth street.

Mr. HENRY L. BULKLEY, known as the "Yankee Bulkley," in contradistinction from DENNIS W., the "Irish Bulkley," built last year some 60 or 70 houses, and among them the 20 brown-stone houses on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as "Bulkley's-row." This year he has already commenced 30 or 40 more—some of them as follows:

Four three-story and basement high-stoop brick houses, on the west side of Second-avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, 18.6x42; lot 105.

Also, five three-story and high-basement brick houses, with white marble trimmings, on the east side same avenue, between the same streets. Corner house and store on Thirty-sixth-street, 19.9x45.

Also, on the west side same avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, four three-story and high-stoop white-marble trimmed brick houses, 18.6x42; lots, 76.

Also, on Thirty-fourth-street, next Second-avenue, four three-story and high stoop brown stone houses, 15x50; lots 98.9; all the improvements.

Also, fronting on Fourth-avenue, northeast corner of Forty-first-street, four four-story Philadelphia brick, white marble trimmed houses, with spacious stores and basement saloons, 23x24x50; lots 100. Designed for hotel and first-class saloons.

Also, on south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and near Broadway, eight three-story and high stoop brown stone houses, all the improvements, 18.9x46 and 46; lots 100.5.

Also, on south side 47th-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, ten four-story, high stoop and basement, brown stone houses, 20x50; lots 105.5. To be first-class houses. These last are of course opposite the College grounds.

The Wisconsin Land Grants of 1856.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.

The report of the Joint Committee to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption, in the passage of the land grant bills of 1856, so long expected, was submitted in the Senate and Assembly this morning. It occupied about an hour and a half in reading. The report and accompanying testimony make a volume of nearly four hundred pages. At present, we are obliged to content ourselves with giving a few items.

The members of the Senate of 1856, to whom bonds or stock was assigned by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, were as follows:

S. W. Barnes, Bonds	$10,000
C. Clement, Bonds	10,000
George E. Dexter, Bonds	10,000
Ed. Gernon, Stock	10,000
W. J. Gibson, Stock	10,000
B. G. Gill, Bonds	10,000
Jackson Hadley, Bonds	20,000
E. B. Kelsey, Bonds	20,000
J. C. Mills, Bonds	10,000
E. O'Neil, Bonds	10,000
S. L. Rose, Bonds	20,000
B. S. Weil, ($5,000 for son,) Stock	25,000
C. L. Sholes, Bonds	10,000
Total	$175,000

Of these, it appears that SHOLES did not accept the amount.

The following members of the Assembly of 1856, voted for the Land Grant bill and received each $5,000 in bonds and stocks, with the exception of Robert Aiken, A. A. Bird, Wm. Chappell, E. Cram, A. W. Farr, Geo. W. Parker, Geo. P. Thompson, and Wm. Hull, who each received $10,000, and Thos. Falvey, who received $20,000:

R. Aikin, J. Anunson, S. F. Barney, Chas. Beger, A. A. Bird, Louis Bostedo, A. Briggs, J. T. Brown, H. Butterfield, D. D. Cameron, W. D. Chapin, William Chappell, P. G. Cheeves, W. Chipman, W. M. Colladay, L. Connor, E. Cram, J. Crammond, H. Crawford, H. C. Drake, Thomas Falver, A. W. Farr, D. Fletcher, M. Flood, A. D. Gray, A. Greulich, G. Hahs, Wm. A. Hawkins, Charles S. Hawley, G. H. Hays, O. C. Howe, A. A. Huntington, John James, H. Johnson, P. Johnson, E. Knowlton, J. Landerdale, P. Lavis, A. McCormick, J. Mitchel, D. L. Morrison, M. Murphy, J. Noon, J. T. Palmer, George W. Parker, J. Sell, B. F. Seymour, R. Smith, H. S. Thomas, Geo. P. Thompson, Jno. Tobin, Wm. Vogenitz, J. Wagner, Charles H. Walker, J. Weaver, Wm. Wipperman, J. Woop, W. W. Woodman, Wm. Hull.

The only members who voted for the bill and received no bonds or stock, were Charles Burchard, M. M. Davis, J. F. Potter and Joshua Stark.

Those of the Senate who voted the same way on the bill, and to whom no bonds or stocks were assigned, were J. Q. Adams, J. Fitzgerald, P. H. Smith and D. Worthington; Charles Dunn was the only Senator who did not vote on the bill, and to him no bonds or stocks were assigned. L. P. Harvey did not vote on the passage of the bill, but on leave recorded his vote in favor of it the next day. No stock or bonds were assigned to him.

Fitzgerald and Smith, however, it is proper to add, seem to have made up for their not receiving anything from the La Crosse Company by their operations in the Northeastern Land Grant Company.

No members voting against the passage of the bill participated in the spoils. They were thirteen number, as follows: Allen Barber, Amasa Cobb, H. H. Giles, Edward Pier, James Sutherland and David Taylor, of the Senate; and Levi Alden, Isaac Brown, C. R. Head, J. H. Knowlton, H. J. Murray, T. Newell and Allen Taylor, of the Assembly.

Those of the Assembly who did not vote on the bill, and to whom no stocks or bonds were assigned, were R. C. Brazelton, H. Catlin, John Childs, John Day, J. G. Ehinger, J. M. Evans, H. H. Gray, J. T. Mills, D. K. Noyes, D. Reed, S. Thomas, and S. B. Townsend.

The following persons who were State officers in 1856 also received bonds, as follows:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount at Par.
W. M. Dennis, Bank Comptroller	10	$10,000
Arthur McArthur, Lieut.-Governor	10	10,000
B. F. Hopkins, Priv. Sec. of Governor	5	5,000
A. D. Smith	10	10,000

The following persons who were officers of the Senate or Assembly in 1856 also received bonds, as follows:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount at Par.
Jas. Armstrong, Chief Clerk Assembly	5	$5,000
W. Pitt Dewey, Assistant Clerk Assembly	10	10,000
Egbert Moseley	1	1,000
Total		$16,000

The following persons who were not members of the Legislature, State officers, or officers of either the Senate or Assembly, in 1856, also received bonds, as follows:

	No. of Bonds.	Amount.
Alexander Mitchell	10	$10,000
Levi Hubbell	10	10,000
Eliphalet Cramer	10	10,000
Rufus King	10	10,000
[illegible] (Ed. Mil. News)	1	1,000
Wm. P. [illegible]	15	15,000
[illegible]	25	25,000
[illegible]	25	25,000
[illegible]	25	25,000
[illegible]	25	25,000
Moses M. Strong	25	25,000
James Ludington	10	10,000
H. L. Palmer	1	1,000
Isaac Woodle	10	10,000
Samuel Hale	10	10,000
N. R. Norton	2	2,000
Horace T. Saunders	5	5,000
C. C. Sholes	5	5,000
Z. G. Simmons	5	5,000
D. Thayer	1	1,000
J. D. Raymert	1	1,000
Daniel Wells, Jr.	10	10,000
E. L. Dimock	5	5,000
Total amount, at par		$246,000

In addition to this, PURDY CARPENTER received $5,000 from the Company, and M. SHOEFFLER of the Milwaukee *Banner*, $10,000.

The remaining portion of the report shows that $50,000 in bonds was paid to Gov. BASHFORD, and then enters upon an exposition of the rascality, improvidence and fraud which has marked the course of the managers of the Company. This part is as astounding as any other portion of the report.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 18.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,578,250
Loans and Discounts	52,022,000
Specie	9,210,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,187,800
Amount due to other Banks	6,262,600
Deposits	21,027,700
Circulation	6,117,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 18.

COTTON unchanged; sales 5,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 36,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 73,000 bales. Stock 286,600 bales. SUGAR firm. LARD, in barrels, 11¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, 15-32d.@½d. STERLING EXCHANGE dull and drooping.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 18—6 P. M.

Weather cold and unpleasant for out-door occupations. Transactions in FLOUR limited to the retail demand, at unchanged rates. WHEAT offered freely, with a fair demand, and prices slightly easier. Sales 5,000 bushels, at $1 for fair White Indiana, and 83c. for Red Chicago Spring. Some sales on private terms. CORN in fair supply, and firm, at 69c. Sales of the day about 12,000 bushels, mostly at 69c.; some at 70c. BARLEY—Sales light. OATS in good supply and market flat. Sales about 30,000 bushels, at a decline, mostly at 39½c. WHISKY—No sales.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 18—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull—sales 500 bbls. at $3 62½@$3 87½ for superfine to extra Upper Lake. WHEAT unchanged—sales of 20,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 70c. CORN quiet but steady. OATS dull—sales of 11,000 bushels at 32½c.@33c. WHISKY nominal at 18½c.@19c. FREIGHTS dull at 12½c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports yesterday*—13,000 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn. Wind southwest.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT lower; sales 17,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 72½c.@73c.; CORN dull; sales of 5,000 bushels Western on private terms. Canal FREIGHTS steady. Flour 30c., and Wheat 9c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 busdels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 17.

The *North American's* advices reached here this morning, but had no effect on our Cotton market. The sales to-day were 4,000 bales. Red WHEAT 85c.; White do., $1 12½. Yellow CORN 58c.@60c. LARD in kegs 13½c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 18.

FLOUR—Sales of Ohio and Howard-street at $4 37½; the market closed firm. WHEAT steady, with large receipts. CORN—Mixed 55c.@58c.; White 59c.@62c.; Yellow 64c.@67c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 18.

FLOUR dull, and prices weak. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN in active demand at 68c.@70c. for Yellow. WHISKY steady at 20½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Tuesday—First Board*—$11,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; $300 do., [illegible] City Gas 5s, 97¼; $400 City Railroad 6s, 97¼; $1,000 [illegible]; $400 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 81; $3,000 do., 80½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 68½; $1,000 do., '70, 75; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 85½; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; 25 Washington City Gas, 70 Lehigh Navigation, 53¼; 1 Norristown Railroad, 53; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, 1; 20 Lehigh Scrip, 30¼; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 58½; 12 do., 58½; 12 Minehill Railroad, 54; 300 New Granada, ¾; 100 Girard Bank, 10½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '74, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 97½@97¾; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 97½@97¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 102¾@103; Pennsylvania 5s, 86½@[illegible]; Reading Railroad, 23½@23⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74¼@74½; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 68@68½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾@42⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 98@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88@89; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44@45; Morris Canal Pref'd, 99¼@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 68¼@[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., [illegible] [illegible] Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible].

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Fulton	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
City Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 10
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Austria, from Hamburg—J. W. Calsar, John Calsar, Caroline Calsar, Catharine Calsar, Henry Calsar, Clara Calsar, Hendrik Krahl, Sophie Krahl, [illegible] ard. M. Friedlander, L. T. Cohn, T. H. Appel, [illegible] Creagh, G. H. Bielefeld, E. Taeve, W. [illegible] W. Bood, N. Vachere, John Pollitz, Henriette Hartmann, Marie Hartmann, Cora Hardin, Wm. [illegible] Laing, F. Mathiessen, Sophie Mathiessen, Otto [illegible], Anna v. Schwielvsberg, D. A. Robertson, Lilly Robertson, Wm. Robertson, Betty Robertson.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Wm. Cowles, [illegible] Strobecker and son, Miss L. D. Hale, Mrs. Olney, [illegible] Hale, L. Babbitt, E. T. Bowen, B. Pendergast, [illegible] Seixas, and 10 in the steerage.

In ship Ava Eldridge, from Havre—Charles L. Wright, of Boston; Charles Morans, of France; Gasper Jensen, of Norway.

In ship Calhoun, from Liverpool—Francis Sterling, [illegible]

In schr. Christiana Keen, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. [illegible] H. Trott, (late of bark Hellespont,) lady and child, [illegible] Leonard, Mrs. W. H. Starbuck, J. P. Jenkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 13 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 35 | Gov.Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 18.

Cleared.

Ships Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; American Congress, Macher, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brigs Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzpatrick, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Empire, Miller, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Robbins, [illegible] bethart, Smith & Lockwood; Ocean Traveler, [illegible] St. Kitts, &c., Thompson & Hunter; J. W. [illegible] Smith, Maynard, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Victoria, [illegible] Lincoln, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; [illegible] Bucksville, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners May Queen, Vallony, San Francisco, [illegible] Falconer & Co.; C. H. Moller, Allen, Philadelphia, [illegible] Band; Wonder, French, Providence, master; [illegible] Lord, Elizabethtown, C. & E. J. Peters.

Barge Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Austria, (Ham. screw,) Heydtmann, Hamburg May 1, and Southampton [illegible], with mdse. and 453 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong W. N. W. and W. S. W. winds to Sable Island, May 6, lat. 40 3, lon. 14 40, passed ship Nereide.

Steamship Alabama, Shenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, at 6 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. W., passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Ship Eagle Wing, (clipper, of Boston,) Waters, Bombay Feb. 7, with teas to master. March 15, lat. 35 S., lon. 66 E., spoke Bremen bark Wilhelmine, from Java for Rotterdam—had encountered a severe hurricane March 10, in lat. 20 S., lon. 75 E., in which lost [illegible] topmast, foretopmast and starboard bulwarks [illegible] sition at the time of the disaster was about 170 miles W. N. W. from that of the Eagle Wing, which also had a very rough and confused sea, with the usual indications of a cyclone in that direction—kept to the southward and avoided its centre; the Wilhelmine was bearing up for Island Mauritius, to repair, and wanted no assistance. Feb. 25, John McK. Sinclair, of Tyne, Scotland, aged 23 years, died of diarrhoea; April 17, John Watson, of Dundee, Scotland, aged 57 years, died of consumption. The E. W. had light trade winds and an easy passage.

Ship John Fyfe, Lawton, Glasgow April 23, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. May 1, lat. 48 15, lon. 20 20, passed a large steamship, with two white smokestacks, &c. May 4, lat. 48 18, lon. 25 30 passed a large steamer. The J. F. was 15 days from the Banks, having had westerly winds most of the time.

Ship Progress, Cheek, Havre April 22, with mdse. and 307 passengers to Wm. Whitlock. April 30, J. Trichard, passenger, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Ship Ann Eldridge, (of Boston,) Oakes, Havre April 28, with mdse. and 154 passengers to C. O. Boutelle & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 376 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. The Y. has one case of small-pox on board.

Ship America, Howe, Cork April 21, with mdse. and 300 passengers to D. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool April 22, with mdse. and 453 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Bernard Donnelly, aged 70 years, from Ireland, and 5 children, died on the passage; had westerly winds. Took a pilot 16th inst., off Nantucket Shoals.

Bark Marquis of Bute, (Br.,) Farley, Sunderland 42 ds., with coal to order. Has experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, stove bulwarks, and [illegible] split sails, &c.

Brig Wm. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Nash, [illegible] 9th inst., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) Erskine, [illegible] J. with sugar to Walsh, Carver & [illegible] brig Kate Heath, Ketchum, [illegible]

Brig Teaser, (Br.,) Oarry, [illegible] plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Ellicott, Disosway, [illegible] Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Clara, (of Dennis,) Crowell, Ponce [illegible] 30, with coffee and hides to C. Sietz [illegible] sails. March 29, on the outward passage, lat. [illegible] 65 15, fell in with the wreck of schr. [illegible] Bucksport, with both masts gone, and full of water.

Schr. Christiana Keen, (of Perth Amboy, N. J.,) [illegible] Nassau, N. P., 7th inst., with logwood [illegible] 10th inst., lat. 26 30, lon. 74 41, picked up a square box [illegible] cot'on, the marks washed off. Left no American vessel in port.

Schr. Anna Cole, Crockett, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible] Morgan & Parker.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warren, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Tucker & Borie.

Schr. Henry Hickman, Hickman, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary Emma, Baxter, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to P. Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Karen Happuch, Kelly, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Snow Drift, Sears, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. H. M. Banks, Banks, Charleston 4 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to Gray & Gossell.

Schr. T. H. Jones, Galbraith, Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Ezra, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Nickerson.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to G. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. White Cloud, Newbury, Virginia 3 ds., with [illegible] to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Avon, Woodhouse, Virginia 3 ds., [illegible] master.

Schr. J. B. Cramer, Lake, North Carolina, [illegible] shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. J. B. Banvard, Sill, Virginia 4 ds. [illegible]

Schr. Champion, Howes, Boston 4 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Thetis, Norris, Hyannis, to [illegible]

Schr. S. K. Hart, Lawry, Middletown, [illegible]

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Mary, Havens, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. D. Webster, Hodges, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, [illegible]

Sloop W. D. Mangan, Russell, Taunton, [illegible]

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, [illegible]

Sloop Sarah, Staples, Taunton.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Huntsville, Post, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 4 P. M., 20 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamer Keystone State; 7 P. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston [illegible] hours, with cotton and 30 passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 16th, at 6 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, spoke steamer Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to E. N. E., with rain.

Memoranda.

The schr. Christiana, from Nassau, N. P., arrived to-day, brings home as passenger Capt. J. H. Trott, of bark Hellespont, lost April 7, near Gun Key. [illegible] the cargo of sugar and the crew saved—the [illegible] loss. She was from Havana, for Falmouth, [illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 18—The brig Warrior, (of [illegible]) totally lost, with her cargo, on the 28th [illegible] ecelbo, P. R., during a northerly blow [illegible]—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, [illegible] Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, May 18—A report [illegible] 12th inst., per U. S. steamer Walker, at [illegible] ship was ashore on Dog Rocks, having [illegible] on board, and a cotton-loaded ship on [illegible] names or particulars.—(For dispatch to [illegible] Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 18—Arr. barks [illegible] Sawe, Hopper, Rotterdam; [illegible] Shields; brig Sam Killam, Van Norden [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17—Arr. [illegible] dalia, Boston; Arcole, Helvetia, Antwerp; [illegible] and Harvest, New-York; Martin Luther, Havre; Oregon, Bordeaux. Arr. to-day, ships Sheridan and [illegible] New-York; barks G. M. Truitt, Philadelphia; [illegible] Rockland, Me.

Spoken, &c.

Arcadian—ship, for Shanghae, was signalized Feb. 2, in the Straits of Gaspar.

Adolph Lecour—Fr. ship, from Bordeaux for Havana, March 27, lat. 25 S., lon. 32 [illegible]

Glacur—brig, (Br.,) of St. John, N. B., [illegible] 12, lat. 4 S., lon. 31 W.—wished to be reported.

Horatio—Br. ship, from Mauritius for Rotterdam, May 1, lat. 28 S., lon. 15 E.

Lymphia—ship, Eng., from Foo-chow-foo for Belfast, was signalized, Feb. 25, in Straits of Sunda.

New-York—steamship, from New-York for Bremen, exchanged signals with, May 8, lat. 41 52, lon. 58 [illegible] W.

Orphan—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, May 14, off Nantucket Shoals.

Powhattan—bark, bd. E., exchanged signals with, April 28, lat. 43 30, lon. 14.

Panama—ship, Cave, from Hong Kong for [illegible] E. W., with Chinese passengers, was signalized [illegible] in the Straits of Sunda.

S. Curling—ship, from New-Orleans for [illegible] 11, lat. 28 40, lon. 19 [illegible]

Superior—bark, of Aberdeen, lat. 6, [illegible] 40 6, lon. 42 [illegible]

Silver Moon—fishing schr., of Gloucester, [illegible] daily fish, May 11, lat. 44, lon. 53.

Whalers.

Alert—ship, Church, [illegible] with 2,500 bbls. oil, [illegible] lon. 31.

Isaac Hicks—ship, [illegible] London, with [illegible] April 12, lat. [illegible]

Joseph—ship, from [illegible] Talcahuano, May 12 [illegible]

Midas—ship, [illegible] Seaford, with [illegible] lat. 36 W.